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THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

VIEWS OF HON. HENRY WINTER DAVIS.

THE DEMOCRACY CASTIGATED.

He Prefers the Election of Lincoln to that of Douglas or Breckinridge.

DOUGLAS AT CINCINNATI.

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SPEECH OF HENRY WINTER DAVIS.

His Views of the Issues of the Campaign—The Responsibility of the Democracy.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 27.

An immense concourse of people assembled at the new Assembly Rooms to-night to hear Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS' speech to the Americans and Unionists. He took the stand amid enthusiastic shouts from a dense throng.

He thanked the people for the interest manifested in him, and explained the occasion of his appearing before them. He felt it incumbent upon him freely to express publicly his sentiments, and silence all false clamors regarding his political position. At the outset he would unhesitatingly announce his unqualified determination to support BELL and EVERETT with his whole heart and energies, and would rejoice at their triumph. He allowed no man to speak for him, or announce irresponsibly his purposes, politically or otherwise. Mr. DAVIS examined the reasons why a change of Government is necessary, in order to bring back the Government to its original principles; build the Pacific railroad; make River and Harbor improvements, and sweep out from office flocks of unclean birds; men who will seek to strive about the issues which now divide the Democratic Party. So long as the Democratic Party is in power there will be a ceaseless howl on the negro question; when it is turned out, there will be rest on this question. For this reason he was now endeavoring to elect JOHN BELL. He trusted through the divisions of the Democracy to accomplish this result, and that the voices of Whig Senators from the South would be again heard in the Senate. There are now four candidates for the Presidency before the country. He wished not to add bitterness to the controversy, nor to mislead the public mind. He desired to misrepresent nobody. This was the first opportunity he had had to address the public, and he allowed no one to speak for him. He was not afraid to say exactly what he thought. He was not a boy in politics. He had met the clamor of the Democrats in Congress, when he did what other men refused to do, and if he had to do it again he would do the same things. He would do anything honorable to elect JOHN BELL, and he would do anything honorable to defeat the Democratic Party by anybody. What! help the Democratic Party, who had treated the Know-Nothings with so much kindness! For him, they could get along as well as they could. They heard of the wings of the Democratic Party, but never of its body. They had wings, without talons and without beak. The Opposition, however, was as divided as the Democratic Party, and that was the misfortune of the age. Some sought to widen this division. If LINCOLN were President, how could he carry on the Government without the support of the Southern Opposition? How could BELL, if elected, carry on the Government without the support of the Opposition of the North?

If there is anything to be struggled for it is the obliteration of the lines of demarcation heretofore existing. That was the only way to make the Opposition a party of the Union and of the country. Therefore, instead of casting obloquy on one portion of the Opposition now contending against the Democracy, we should seek to consolidate the elements of opposition. Yielding to none in his support of his candidate, *he would not join in the clamor against the Opposition at the North*, which he knew to be baseless and absurd. He would not join in that clamor which represented the North as full of John Browns and traitors to the Constitution. Against such misrepresentations he felt it his duty to protest. He denounced the resolutions of the Maryland Legislature, which sought to administer to the factious spirit of the South. At this moment, according to the avowal of every party not Democratic, the Slavery Question was irrevocably settled. Mr. DAVIS next examined the opinions held by the candidates for the Presidency. He read from BOTELER'S address, to show that the more conservative portion of the Republican Party, including LINCOLN, SHERMAN and others, acquiesced in the execution of the Fugitive Slave law, inter-Slave-trade between the States, &c. There was, then, no question open on the Slavery question except such as the Democratic Party chose to open. If LINCOLN was elected in lieu of JOHN BELL *there would be no cause of alarm*. No questions of a practical character were now open to cause a division between the North and the South, unless the Democracy opened them. He denounced BRECKINRIDGE for advocating Congressional protection to slave property in the Territories, *which was a most dangerous doctrine*, and might tend to a disruption of the Union. DOUGLAS said that the Constitution did not carry Slavery into the Territories, and that the people of a Territory had absolute power over Slavery. *These opposite views had destroyed the Democratic Party.* He believed, however, that DOUGLAS was not only the regular nominee of the Democracy, *but that he represented the old principles of the party*. The Kansas-Nebraska bill was the acknowledged doctrine of DOUGLAS, and the latter had the "Old Public Functionary" on the hip when in the Senate he read his letter of acceptance in his great speech in the Senate. DOUGLAS had done a good thing in breaking up the Democratic Party, and separating from the Southern Democracy, who thought they had a servant in him, but found they had a master. Mr. DAVIS referred to the Dred Scott decision, by saying that the Judges had expressed opinions on points not before them. Even in Virginia the chief Executive was tainted with Douglasism; and if he had done nothing else, he had secured freedom of speech for those who did not agree with the extremists of the South. BELL stood upon a platform opposed to any further agitation of the Slavery question. He was in favor of ignoring the slavery issue as a mere abstract question. The proper course was to leave things as they were, and not to attempt further legislation in regard to the Territories. When it was proposed to change the existing order of things, the question must come up and excitement follow. The question was, not what abstract opinions a man held, but what would he do as the administrator of the law. Mr. EVERETT had held Anti-Slavery opinions, and FILLMORE was indicted for the same offence; and yet the latter went out of office full of honor and credit. *The abstract opinions of a man should not be considered when they were impertinent to the questions pending.* BELL and EVERETT were pledged to the enforcement of every law, and that was enough. If men who had some time avowed unpopular sentiments in the heat of controversey were therefore to be excluded from office, we would have *nothing but a race of cowards in office*. Now, what were the views of LINCOLN? The Breckinridge men said if LINCOLN is elected, that will be a cause for a dissolution of the Union. *He did not believe it would be attempted.* On what question could it be done? There was nothing open except the question of the Territories, and they remained just as they were before the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. No change had occurred in their condition since 1850. He then read the second resolution of the Compromise Measures of 1850, which advocated entire silence on the Slavery question in the Territories. That was what CLAY thought, and, as an old-fashioned man, he agreed with him. CLAY, BENTON and others thought Slavery was excluded from the Territories acquired from Mexico, by Mexican local law, and that the Missouri Compromise kept it out north of 36° 30′. *That was all Lincoln thought.* LINCOLN'S and CLAY'S opinions were the same. Mr. DAVIS then defended Mr. SHERMAN, and showed by his declarations that he had said there was not one question of controversy that could arise unless it was forced upon them by their opponents. The Republicans had never sought to do more than reëstablish things as existing before the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. This was all they had attempted. The South had attempted to force Slavery upon Kansas, and the North had resisted it. The Republicans, therefore, only wanted to prevent Slavery from going where it should not go. He then went into the history of the Kansas agitation, to show that all the difficulty had been created by the unlawful acts of Missourians. At Chicago the Republicans had left out a resolution declaring it the duty of Congress to exclude from the Territories the "twin relics of barbarism, Slavery and polygamy." In Congress the Republicans attempted nothing offensive. We could only judge of the purposes of a party by their acts,—and it was not likely that the Northern people would violate the Constitution, and raise issues which would produce civil war. They had common sense, and had interests to protect. If it were true that the Republicans were Abolitionists, as asserted by the Southern Democrats, why was it that the Abolitionists had set up independent tickets for themselves? The charge that the Republicans desired to renew the John Brown raid was absurd. The investigation of the Harper's Ferry Committee showed that no man at the North, of any consequence, was engaged in BROWN'S raid. He believed that if LINCOLN was elected, the Republicans would attempt nothing towards the agitation of the Slavery question, but would confine themselves simply to *opposition to the extension of Slavery into the Territories now free*. The issue was at an end, so far as the Territories now existing were concerned. Did they want to acquire more Territories to reopen this agitation? Who proposed to buy Cuba, and encouraged fillibusterism, but the Democratic Party? If, however, additional territory were acquired, the question would be determined by the existing state of things. If a part of Mexico were acquired, it is not likely that the people there, having abolished Slavery, would reinstate it; and, if Cuba were absorbed, the Slavery existing there could not be uprooted, no matter what might be the amount of opposition to it. This howl about disunion in case of LINCOLN'S election was only an instance of the game the Democracy have been playing for many years. He ridiculed the idea of disunion as a mere bugbear. There was no danger of a dissolution of the Union in case of LINCOLN'S election. If the danger was so great, why did they not all vote for BRECKINRIDGE? Why did not DOUGLAS withdraw in favor of his Democratic competitor? He denounced fusion in New-York as absurd. It was not intended to elect BELL, but to beat LINCOLN. The cry of the danger of disunion was a mere wolf's cry. This thing of always saving the Union was calculated to bring the Union itself into contempt. He was willing to do anything honorable to elect JOHN BELL, but not to give half a vote to his political opponents. *Fusion would do Bell no good.* If the Democrats really believed LINCOLN'S defeat necessary to the salvation of the Union, let them vote for BELL, or agree to vote for EVERETT, in case the election goes to the Senate. Then we might begin to believe they were in earnest. He thought it unwise to send the election into the House. There was a time when, had the election gone to the House and LINCOLN been defeated, he believed every Republican State would have gone for BELL, but the insane method of conducting the canvass had destroyed that chance, and not a single Democratic State would vote for BELL in the House. He referred to the violence accompanying the election of Speaker, and hoped there would not be a repetition, which would occur if the election of President went to the House. There might then be danger of bloodshed and revolution. If the election went to the Senate, LANE would be chosen by a Democratic Senate. The lamentable condition of the country was that all were split up into sections. Peace was in their grasp if they chose to hold fast to it; if they provoked war, it might go further than they expected. He believed no danger could result, in any event, from the defeat of the Democratic party.

Prior to Mr. DAVIS' speech, resolutions were adopted to the effect that, *Whereas*, the American Party, on the 7th of March, 1860, adopted resolutions favoring a union of all the elements of opposition to the Democracy, therefore, *Resolved*, that they will support BELL and EVERETT as the best means of accomplishing that object. They further indorsed the nomination of HINDES, (American,) for Mayor.

Mr. DAVIS, during his speech, was frequently greeted with hearty applause. His audience was large and attentive. W.

MOVEMENTS OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

Trip from Columbus to Cincinnati—His Reception and Address.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 17.

Judge DOUGLAS left Columbus yesterday morning by a special train for Cincinnati. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested along the route at every stopping place. An addition of twenty-two cars was made to the train at Xenia, which arrived at Dayton at 12½ o'clock. Judge DOUGLAS was welcomed by a tremendous crowd. He proceeded to the Court-house and made a speech of ten minutes' duration. He then left for Hamilton. Along the route from Dayton to Hamilton his reception was enthusiastic.

On his arrival at Hamilton a procession was formed, which escorted Judge DOUGLAS to the Court House Square. The Square was filled to overflowing. Mr. DOUGLAS spoke to the crowd for half an hour. He then got on the train again, and arrived here at 7½ o'clock this evening, when he entered a private carriage, and was escorted to the Burnet House, where thousands had assembled to meet him. The crowd was so great that it was with difficulty he entered the Burnet House. After a few hours' rest he was escorted to the Court-house square by a large torch-light procession. The streets all along the line were densely crowded, and Mr. DOUGLAS was everywhere greeted with enthusiasm. The procession reached the Court-house about 10 o'clock. After the confusion had somewhat abated, Hon. GEO. E. PUGH announced that Mr. DOUGLAS, having made twelve speeches within the last three days, and being without voice, was unable to speak to such an immense crowd.

Mr. DOUGLAS, however, arose and said—I would make a speech to you if I had the voice and strength; but, having neither, owing to the causes stated by Senator PUGH, and for this reason you will have to excuse me. I should have been delighted to address you; but I have made two speeches to-day already, and it was the understanding when I arrived here I was to make my appearance only. There is no place in all America where I would have been more delighted to address the Democracy than in Cincinnati. Here, upon the borders of a Free and Slave State, where you can realize the causes of the irritation existing between the different portions of our country, is the very place where I would like to discuss those questions—but I have no voice that can reach the extent of this vast crowd; nor is there any man's voice that can do it. I am satisfied from what I have seen in the last three days, that Ohio may be ranked among the Democratic States.

Mr. DOUGLAS' voice was so hoarse that he could be heard by those only near the platform.

Judge DOUGLAS then descended the platform, reëntered the carriage, and was driven rapidly to the Burnet House.

The demonstration was the greatest ever witnessed in Cincinnati. Mr. DOUGLAS leaves by a special train this afternoon for Indianapolis, where he speaks to-morrow, and on Saturday will speak in Louisville.

New-York Politics.

TROY, N. Y., Thursday, Sept 27.

The Douglas and Bell-Everett men of Rensellaer County, to-day, united on a county ticket, as follows:

For Congress, ISAAC MCCOMBE, Jr., (Dem.,) of Troy; Treasurer, OLIVER A. ARNOLD, (Amer.,) and the remainder of the ticket about equally divided.

Delaware Politics.

WILMINGTON, Del., Thursday, Sept. 27.

Hon. WM. L. YANCEY addressed a meeting of the National Democracy at the City Hall this evening with considerable effect.

Pennsylvania Politics.

MEETING OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Thursday, Sept. 27.

The Constitutional Union Executive Committee met to-day, under the call of the Chairman, HENRY M. FULLER, for the purpose of completing the electoral ticket, and selecting a candidate for Governor. Most satisfactory accounts were received from all parts of the State. The following Bell-Everett electoral ticket was formed:

Electors at Large—Joseph R. Ingersoll and Wm. M. Wright.

District Electors—Peter Williamson, Eli K. Price, Stacy B. Bancroft, A. J. Drexel, W.H. Slingluff, T. W. Woodward, Finsley Jeter, F. S. Bickley, D. H. Leeche, John Roberts, W. W. McGurgan, Lord Butler, Herman Heckman, Francis Tyler, John A. Stearrett, Wm. M. Penrose, John Mower, Joseph A. Landis, J. B. Findley, Alfred Howell, J. W. Barker, Stephen Mercer, B. H. Henderson, J. G. Hartsurek, and Isaac Webster.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That it is not expedient at this time for the Constitutional Union Party to nominate a candidate for Governor.

Resolved, That Henry M. Fuller, Wm. M. Wright, Wm. Lyon, John Roberts and Wm. P. Seymour are hereby appointed a Committee on behalf of BELL and EVERETT in Pennsylvania, with authority to so modify and change the Electoral ticket this day made, as shall best secure the harmonious action of all national men.

Resolved, That we recommend the holding of a Union State Mass Convention of all citizens of Pennsylvania opposed to the Republican organization at as early a day after the October election as practicable.

(Signed,) E. C. PECHIN,
Secretary of the Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 27.

Mayor HENRY, in a letter to JOHN D. WATSON, Chairman of the People's Party Committee, explains the reason of his refusal to attend the ratification meeting of the People's Party. He says that his old Whig principles are mainly embraced in the State and municipal policy of the People's Party, but that from a clear conviction that the election of BELL to the Presidency is essential to the true welfare of the Union, he will vote for him if the opportunity for so doing is afforded, and for no one else, believing that the most responsible privilege of an American citizen cannot be rightly exercised in sharing his suffrage between rival candidates whose known principles are at utter variance. He concludes with an expression of his desire only to discharge his official duties without partisanship.

New-Jersey Politics.

PROSPECT OF A UNION AGAINST MR. PENNINGTON.

NEWARK, N. J., Thursday, Sept. 27.

The Bell-Everett Convention of the Fifth Congressional District assembled to-day, and was well attended. O. S. HALSTEAD presided. Speeches were made against LINCOLN, and a resolution expressed to defeat PENNINGTON, the Republican candidate for Congress. No nomination was made by the Convention. A Committee of fifteen, however, was appointed to select a candidate, and report at a future time. The probabilities are that the Bell-Everett men will support the Democratic candidate.

The Douglas Convention meets at Elizabeth to-morrow, and the Breckinridge Convention at the same place on Monday. The Douglas men say they will make a straight-out nomination, while the Breckinridge men declare they are in favor of a union of all parties so as to defeat PENNINGTON. If a union is effected against PENNINGTON it is predicted the contest will be very close. PENNINGTON'S majority in 1858 was 1,700, while the majority last year in the District for WRIGHT, the Democratic candidate for Governor, over OLDEN, the Republican candidate, was 300.

CITY POLITICS.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

Addresses of Moses H. Grinnell, Sterne B. Chittenden, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and Lieut.-Gov. Noble, of Wisconsin.

Another large Republican meeting was held at the Cooper Institute last evening, under the auspices of the Republican Central Campaign Club.

Mr. SIMEON DRAPER nominated Mr. MOSES H. GRINNELL for President, and he was conducted to the Chair amid loud acclamations.

MR. GRINNELL'S REMARKS.

Mr. GRINNELL said he would be unjust and ungrateful if he did not thank them for the honor. It was the first time for nearly three years that he had had the pleasure of participating in such a meeting. Absence from the country had been the cause. The time had come when all men who loved their country, freedom, freedom of speech and of thought, should assemble to carry into the Presidential chair and the chair of State the candidates before them. [Applause.] It was necessary for every man to do his whole duty now. They stood before this great and glorious nation the only conservative party. [Applause.] They were no Disunionists, no ultra Abolitionists. They were not for interfering with Slavery in the States, but, so help him God, they were for keeping it out of the Territories, now and forever. [Loud applause.] The line should be drawn on this question, and they should say "thus far shalt thou go, and no further." [Applause.] While abroad he had heard that in his native country men dared scarcely breathe aloud a desire for the freedom of the oppressed. Was this to continue so? They must not infringe the rights of others, but they must band together to defend their own. [Applause.] There had seen placed forward in the public prints the names of merchants as Union men, whose course, he feared, was susceptible of a different interpretation than that they desired should be given it. Self-interest, he feared, had actuated those who met there with Mr. JOSHUA J. HENRY. [Laughter.] He was as much the friend of the South as they. But the Republicans were fighting for a constitutional right,—for the principle that the majority should rule. If Mr. LINCOLN was elected, as he surely would be, [applause long continued.] he did not doubt that the cry of "disunion" would be hushed. The time for testing the question, at all events, must come. If the time must come, let it come. [Applause.] The man who lifted his hand to oppose Mr. LINCOLN'S inauguration, let him be hanged to the highest tree. [Loud applause.] If Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE or Mr. BELL were elected he should acquiesce. And when Mr. LINCOLN took his seat the South would acquiesce. Mr. LINCOLN'S only trouble would be to provide for the hordes of office-seekers who would come up from the South. [Laughter and applause.] In connection with what he had said concerning the Henry meeting, he would like to call on Mr. STERNE B. CHITTENDEN [applause] to address the meeting.

MR. CHITTENDEN'S REMARKS.

Mr. CHITTENDEN, coming forward, thanked the people for his cordial reception. This was but the second political meeting he had ever attended, though he had been in business here for seventeen years. Since HENRY CLAY [applause] was defeated he had not voted for an electoral ticket. Though a business man, unused to speaking publicly, he designed to give his reasons for voting as he intended to vote next November. He should speak, not as a partisan, but as a merchant engaged in trade, North and South. [Applause.] He threw to the winds all considerations of business interest in what he was to say. He had a clever neighbor [laughter] who admitted that the Republican merchants of New-York loved the Union as well as he, and would as readily fight for it. Yet he preached in a political meeting that Southerners should not deal with Republican merchants, and thus, doubtless, he supposed he should save the Union, and advance his own business interests. [Laughter and applause.] This was the rankest sectionalism. [Applause, and "That's so."] The merchant who practiced thus would ruin his own business—let that be noted. Mr. CHITTENDEN advocated Mr. LINCOLN'S election on the ground that he was honest and capable, that the Democratic rule was corrupt, and that he was the only man who could be elected by the people. He predicted that there would be bloodshed and anarchy if the election went to the House of Representatives. A Southern editor had declared if the people of New-York could be made to believe that disunion would follow Mr. LINCOLN'S election, he could not be elected. He would not stop to characterize that declaration, but he predicted that if LINCOLN was elected, the cry of disunion would cease. [Great applause.]

MR. STEVENS' SPEECH.

Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS was next introduced. He said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We are in the midst of another campaign in the cause of humanity; in the long and persistent war between Liberty and Slavery; between Oppression and Freedom; a war which has existed, active or latent, ever since the first tyrant usurped the rights of others, and which will continue to exist until the last despot shall be hurled from his throne. Mr. STEVENS in the first place dwelt at great length upon the importance of securing protection to home industry, and quoted from the speeches of Mr. DOUGLAS to show that in Pennsylvania, where a protective tariff was called for, he made different professions from those which elsewhere were given forth by him. With regard to BELL and EVERETT he had little to say. In only one thing they differed from the Republicans. In hostility to modern Democracy they cordially agreed. Hence, continued Mr. STEVENS, it astonishes me to see his friends in the Free States directing their hostility against the Republicans, and coalescing with Democrats. No one is mad enough to suppose that BELL can be elected by the people or the House of Representatives. If, by possibility, they could give a Free State to DOUGLAS or BRECKINRIDGE, it would only send the election to Congress, where JOE LANE, the most unfit of the whole lot, would be made President. What would the friends of BELL gain thereby? The scorn of both parties—the favor of none. How different would it be if LINCOLN were elected. His Administration cannot be a sectional one, for that would violate the principles of Republicanism. He must select a portion of his Cabinet and many of his office-holders from the South. Where should he go for them but among the Southern Opposition. No where could he find safer or truer men. What Republican would object to such men as Bell or Etheridge, Botts, Bates, Rayner, or H. Winter Davis. The protective system has no truer or abler men than the Southern Bell men. Why should Northern Bell men outlaw themselves from the sympathy and the patronage of the Republican Administration? The Republicans in the last session of Congress showed their freedom from sectional or party bigotry by giving two of their best offices to men outside the party—to an Anti-Lecompton Democrat and to a South American. They were elected solely for their merits, without pledge or condition. There has been no reason to regret the confidence reposed in them. Why should not the whole Opposition in the North support LINCOLN, in the South BELL? A conjunction between the Bell men and the Democrats is forbidden by nature and against all decency. Let all who are really opposed to Democratic corruption work together. If not in the same field, let us say, in the fraternal language of Abraham to his brother Lot, when about to part, "Let there be no strife between me and thee; go thou to the south, we to the north; there is room enough for both."

These suggestions are intended for the *live* men of the party. There is a small class of trafficing leaders—HUNT, BROOKS and FULLER—whom they are not expected to reach; and also a very select and respectable class who dwell where merchants "most do congregate." They tremble when Slavery frowns. They dread the black list, and fear the loss of the sale of bales of goods. They are the men who get up Union-saving meetings when the South blusters. If they knew how little credit they get for it from their Southern masters, they would not feel flattered. When to appease them some Northern doughface in Congress points to these indications of loyalty, they sneer at them. They doubt their sincerity and their power. In this they certainly do them great wrong. Have they not smote the ground nine times with their foreheads in token of submission? If they have not eat sufficient dirt let the required quantity be prescribed, and you may be sure they will forthwith set about it. They have held mournful Conventions, passed resolutions censuring those who spoke for Freedom; deplored the sins of others, begged forgiveness, and implored the South to buy their goods. Sincere! never were the artisans at Ephesus, who made gain by selling silver shrines of the goddess, more in earnest when for two hours they shouted with one voice, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians."

At this point Mr. STEVENS was interrupted for a few moments by the entrance of the Seventeenth Ward Wide-Awakes.

Mr. STEVENS resumed: They also undervalue the standing of these professional Union-savers. Some of them have held high places of public trust. Some have been swift racers on the political course. To be sure, being now let down in the sinews, ring-boned, and spavined, they have been withdrawn from the turf.

Being of no gender, cool, passionless and mostly busied with mercenary pursuits, they claim to be safe guardians of the Union, for the same reason that eunuchs are intrusted with the harem. Do the honest men of the Bell party know to what condition their leaders are striving to reduce them? They treat them like Hessians, who were sold by the head to King GEORGE to fight his battles against the Republicans of America.

Those leaders have Swiss instincts. They care not on which side they fight. In New-York they sell them to DOUGLAS; in New-Jersey to BRECKINRIDGE; in Pennsylvania to the highest bidder. I have no fear that the real men of the party will follow these mercenary leaders. They will finally arrange themselves under the banner of LINCOLN and Liberty! LINCOLN and Protection—the only banner on which is inscribed "Protection to the poor man's labor, and the rich man's capital." There seemed to be no reason to doubt the election of LINCOLN.

He was glad to know that a large number of our foreign citizens were against Slavery. He wished he could say the same of the countrymen of the immortal O'CONNELL, who would not have crossed palms with a slaveholder. When Mr. LINCOLN was elected, what would happen. Gov. WISE and his co-workers would not take possession of the Capital, and prevent the inauguration. If they tried that, the calm, brave LINCOLN would split them like a rail. [Applause and laughter.] But he shared the fears of the gentleman who preceded him, that the road to the White House would be blocked with Southern office-seekers. Then there would be no more heard of "Black" Republicans. The party would be spoken well of, and all would claim always to have thought well of it. If Mr. LINCOLN was elected, the plunderers would be driven from their prey; the Constitution—the highest law known to him—would be strictly enforced, and all who opposed it would be brought to the gallows; freedom would be extended over the Territories, [applause,] and steps would be taken for the suppression of polygamy. Mr. STEVENS proceeded to discuss at some length the right of the Federal Government to exclude Slavery from the Territories, and in support of the position of the Republican Party with regard to this question, adduced the opinions of Chief-Justice MARSHALL, and the acts of the fathers of the Republic. [In the midst of this part of his discourse another company of Wide-Awakes entered.] Mr. STEVENS traced the course of the Democratic Party in support of the slave power. He denounced TANEY, and compared him to JEFFREYS. But, he continued, why speak of the servile proclivities of modern Democracy? Their whole doctrine is Southern—their whole creed is based on Slavery. Somebody has said that in the South they hunt slaves with dogs—in the North with Democrats. This was fully sustained by the Northern Democracy in the last session of Congress. Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, the mouthpiece of Mr. DOUGLAS in the House, to prove his and the Democrats' loyalty to the South, said that the Republicans, although they would not resist it, would give no active aid to enforce the Fugitive Slave law. If a slave escaped, they would not pursue him; they left that to the Democrats, who never failed to catch them, and return them to their masters. This, I believe, is true. We have this spectacle in this Christian country. When a man who has been robbed of his liberty breaks the bonds of his oppressor, regains his natural rights, and is about to escape to a land of freedom, in the South you see bloodhounds, in the North Democrats, hanging upon his haunches. Which, think you, the most respectable—the biped or the quadruped—the man or the dog?

Some allowances can be made for BRECKINRIDGE and BELL for their practicing and defending Slavery. They were born and educated in Slave States; and conscience, in these days of degenerate Christianity, is not only modified but created by education. But what can be said of a man born among the free hills of Vermont, and taught from youth to read the Declaration of Independence, who says that he "cares not whether Slavery be voted up or voted down?" We claim no right to interfere with Slavery in the States. But if the question of emancipation were legitimately before the people of Maryland and Kentucky, or other Slave States, and a Northern man should declare that he cared not whether it were "voted up or down," ought he not to be looked upon not only with contempt and abhorrence, but with detestation? It can be accounted for only by the fact, that he is now living on the unpaid labor of inherited slaves, who, under his overseers, are toiling and dying on the death-bearing plantations of Mississippi.

Whether this ragged, torn, disjointed Democratic Party will survive to enter another fight against freedom, I know not. DANTE tells us of a man in the gloomy regions of which he wrote, who was doomed for his manifold sins to traverse the rough pavements of the infernal regions through illimitable time, with his entrails torn out and dragging between his legs. Whether this unhappy party is destined to a similar prolonged painful existence, time must tell. Its enormities, since it surrendered itself to the dominion of Slavery, have been equal to any punishment. Freedom ignored; the Declaration of Independence denied, ridiculed and trampled on; Slavery enforced at the point of the bayonet; a whole quarter of the globe outlawed from human sympathy; a whole race of God's children declared to have "no rights which white men were bound to respect," would seem to justify the harshest sentence which mortal or immortal tribunals could inflict.

Fellow-citizens, let all who love liberty more than Slavery—who love their country more than party—join the triumphal throng who are about to escort a Republican President to the Executive mansion of a Republican nation.

REMARKS OF MR. NOBLE.

Lieut.-Gov. BUTLER G. NOBLE, of Wisconsin, next addressed the meeting. He told how a speaker out West, when BUCHANAN was running for President, had acknowledged that FRANK PIERCE was corrupt in his Administration, but solicited votes for "Pennsylvania's favorite son, JAMES BUCHANAN." Recently the same speaker had said it was true that Mr. BUCHANAN'S had been a corrupt Administration, but wanted the suffrages of the people for DOUGLAS. The Pierce Administration had been made to appear respectable by that which succeeded it, and he [illegible] that that of Mr. BUCHANAN would come to [illegible] if Mr. DOUGLAS was the next President. [Laughter and applause.]

Lieut.-Gov. NOBLE, in a humorous way, commented upon the conduct and misstatements of DOUGLAS. He alluded to the Anti-Slavery declarations of Democrats and Whigs in former times, and wanted to know whether the members of those parties were not sectional then if the Republicans were now. He commented upon the Popular Sovereignty doctrine, and declared that the Popular Sovereignty that he believed in, was the right of the people of the Union to regulate their Territories. The man who could show that by the Constitution of the United States the right of property in man was recognized, would hush up one poor fellow who was somewhat given to talking on this subject.

Mr. NOBLE concluded amid great applause, and the assemblage dispersed.

Republican Assembly Conventions.

The Republican Assembly Conventions met in their respective Districts last evening, to select candidates for the lower House of the Legislature. The proceedings were generally harmonious, and resulted as follows:

Dist.		Dist.	
1	Adjourned to Oct. 8.	11	John Hooper by one party. The other adjou'd.
2	Adjourn'd until to-night.	12	Adjour'd until Monday.
3	Adjourn'd to Thursday.	13	Adjourned to meet at call of Chair.
4	Lewis Hopps.	14	Jesse Fonda.
5	John G. Shaw.	15	E. C. Johnson.
6	Wm. H. Vanderhoef.	16	Dennis McCabe.
7	Robt. M. Blatchford.	17	Adjour'd until Monday.
8	Adjourned.		
9	Horatio N. Sherwood.		
10	Robert M. Boyd.		

The Third Congressional District Republican Convention.

The Congressional Convention, which nominated AMOR J. WILLIAMSON for Congress by acclamation, on Wednesday evening appointed a Committee of One from each Ward to make arrangements for a grand ratification meeting. After the labors of the delegates were over, a retreat was beaten to the head-quarters of the District Campaign Club in Murray-street, where Mr. WILLIAMSON was found, (after having been sent for,) and where the nomination was tendered to him, on behalf of the delegates, by Mr. [illegible], in an appropriate speech relating to the alleged frauds of the preceding Congressional election. Mr. WILLIAMSON curtly but happily responded, and promised to deliver, soon, a speech in which he would fully define his political position. A collation closed the ceremonies of the evening. Mr. WILLIAMSON appears to be very popular in his District.

Union Meeting in the Seventeenth Ward.

SPEECHES BY HON. JAMES BROOKS AND OTHERS.

Pursuant to a call issued by the Seventeenth Ward National Union Club, a meeting of "electors, without distinction of party, opposed to sectionalism, and who are in favor of a union of the States, and the election of Union Electoral ticket," &c., was held last evening at the "Tilford House," Seventh-street. The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock by Mr. E. M. CARRINGTON, President of the Club. Hon. CHARLES C. EGAN, of Brooklyn, was introduced as the first speaker. He, in a brief speech, proceeded to present the aspects of the present campaign as foreboding anything but peaceful and prosperous results to the country. To sustain his views he cited the action and progress of the Republicans, whom he denounced as a sectional and fanatical body.

At this point of the proceedings, a company of men bearing torches or tri-colored lanterns, entered amid great cheering. They resemble, in some respects, the "Wide-Awakes," wearing a similar uniform and marching in military order.

A series of resolutions were then read. These set forth, briefly, the purposes of the organization.

Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS was then introduced as the next speaker. He reviewed the ground taken by the Republicans on the Slavery question, which he said was the grand subject which was brought up for breakfast, dinner and supper. He said he had been "mauling Democrats" for twenty years, and if that constituted a qualification for the Presidency he should have been nominated. He was now glad to join the Democrats of the present day in defeating the party that keeps up a continual ding-dong about the "nigger." He believed that the interest of the white man was first to be considered, and with that view he should act in the present issue. He denounced any attempts at effecting an equalization of the African and Anglo-Saxon races, in which connection he alluded to the recent movement for extending to the negro the franchise privilege, and added that the Spaniards were the only race of white people who had undertaken amalgamization with the African race, and they, he said, were now wretched and degraded as a consequence. Mr. BROOKS said he had endeavored to persuade Mr. GREELEY to carry out his theory of equalization, and suggested that the thick-lipped negro be admitted into his establishment to work by the side of his printers. But where, he said, was the working white man who would work with the "nigger" in any trade?

Breckinridge Nomination for Congress.

The Fifth Congressional Convention of the National Democrats (BRECKINRIDGE) met last evening at the American Hotel, Williamsburg. Twenty-two Delegates were present, who cast their first vote as follows. For JOHN DUFFY, 17; WM. B. MACLAY, 3; JOHN HANFORD, 1. On motion, JOHN DUFFY was unanimously nominated.

Plain Talk from a Breckinridge Man about Union.

The New-Orleans *Courier* publishes the following letter "from one of the most intelligent and prominent leaders of the Democratic party in New-York,"—concerning the recent fusion movement. The place at which it is dated leaves very little room for doubt as to its authorship. Its sentiments derive additional force from what has occurred since it was written:

CORTLAND VILLAGE, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1860.

DEAR SIR: Our State Committee are negotiating with the friends of DOUGLAS for "a fusion." They write me that they are "counselling with our friends at Washington. * * * * * * I declare to you frankly, at the outset, that *I* would much prefer that no fusion take place. In the first place, it seems to me to let *us* down from the moral dignity of our position. It proclaims that our divorce from the "political gamblers" who buy and sell and swap and cheat and lie and overturn National Conventions, is not *a vinculo matrimonii*, but simply a temporary "separation;" that by and by we shall again cuddle under the same dirty bed-clothes. This is not the way to build up a sound, an honest, and above all, a *permanent* party. If we begin with a *trade* we shall soon end *in a trade*.

Secondly, I don't believe the fusion would do any good. The Old-Line Whigs and the Americans gave a portion of our State candidates their entire support, in the Fall election of 1859, while we were acting all together in the honey-moon ardor of a recent "Union." The candidates, supported by the Old-Line Whigs and Americans, were elected, with one exception, by mere nominal majorities. *Now*, every indication goes to show that these allies have lost, at least one-third, and probably, one-half of the strength they commanded in 1859. I do not know one prominent man of that stamp in my vicinity who supports the Bell-Douglas fusion, or who will support it, if we make ourselves the third party to it. It is a moderate computation to say that the Americans, etc., will lose 10,000 of the votes they cast in 1859, *and every one of these votes will go for Lincoln*.

As, when united ourselves, and aided by the Americans, we barely matched the Republicans, it follows that the defection of 10,000 Americans to LINCOLN would put us in a minority of 20,000. I grant that there is to be some defection in the Republican ranks *—and so there will be in our own*. If we should set down the Republican defection and adhesion to us at 10,000 more than our defection to them, then it would bring round the parties even again. The most sanguine calculator, or, rather estimator, of Seward sore-heads, cannot put their number higher, or, it seems to me, to figure out a more favorable result for us. And now there is another weight inevitably to be thrown into the Republican scale in the event of the triple alliance, not included in the previous estimate, not, indeed, to be so thrown, except as the consequence of that alliance. There are multitudes of rule-or-ruin Douglas men in this State who will do nothing which tends to give BRECKINRIDGE a better chance of success than DOUGLAS. *If Breckinridge succeeds, they are politically annihilated.* If LINCOLN succeeds, they start *even* with *us* in the race of 1864. They, therefore, would infinitely prefer the success of LINCOLN. There are also multitudes of BRECKINRIDGE men in this State who would sooner be dragged asunder by wild horses than vote for DOUGLAS, whom they regard as *unsound* both personally and politically. Then, there is a branch of the foreign vote likely to come to us since DOUGLAS has united with the Know-Nothings, but which would leave us if we also unite with the Know-Nothings. The tripled fusion would, I am inclined to think, cost the parties to the contract a number of thousand votes; *at all events, enough to render our defeat as certain as the coming election day.*

But if the national sachems think differently of the policy of fusion—think it may elect BRECKINRIDGE—then at all events let us have the negotiations speedily brought to a termination, one way or another. There has been far too much delay already. Our people have been "diplomatising," when they should have been *at work*! The place to treat, if at all, was at the head of the column, with linstocks lighted! We should have drawn the sword before we sounded the horn! The mode of diplomacy should have been summary.

Enthusiasm won't stay at a red heat during a long train of protocols and conferences. The very fact of negotiating for a reunion goes to show plain, reasoning and earnest men, that the original disunion was not so very necessary after all. *If we can again come together, if there is no insuperable bar of principle, why couldn't we stay together and save all this trouble, is the very natural inquiry.* Squabbles so readily adjusted by *traffic* look vastly, to common men, like lawyer's squabbles in Court, the paid-for wrath which is as harmless and Pickwickian as the soaring doves. And thus the moral strength and high zeal of a good cause are frittered away.

When we met at the State Convention we were in earnest. The old Gallic legions were there, the scarred and stern soldiers of a thousand fights. We trampled on the last rag of regularity, so far as the State organization was concerned. *We crossed the Rubicon.* Our columns were arrayed for battle and looked to see the signal. Bah! They saw a little white flag crossing and recrossing between us and our foes. And this has been kept up until cowards have had time to look for the strongest side, until the ardor of our bravest has chilled! For, why should they strike gallantly against those who may to-morrow be allies, and who though allies, will not forget the present blow? For God's sake, let this be ended. Let us at once have open war or *honorable* peace. * *

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE

IMPORTANT DETAILS BY THE PERSIA.

The War Between Piedmont and Rome.

Recall of the French Ambassador from Turin.

French Arrangements for the Security of the Pope.

AUSTRIAN DEFENSIVE PREPARATIONS.

Particulars of the Flight of Francis II. and of the Entry into Naples of Garibaldi the Great.

FUTURE PLANS OF THE ITALIAN LIBERATOR.

The *Persia*, which sailed from Liverpool the 15th, and Queenstown on the 16th inst., arrived at such an unseasonable hour that the morning edition of yesterday's TIMES only contained a brief summary of her news.

We publish, to-day, full particulars of her very important advices, and, in a succinct and connected form, present the various occurrences that have followed each other with such startling rapidity in the European drama.

According to latest advices KOSSUTH and his family were in Turin.

The London *Times*, in an article warmly supporting the invasion of the Pontifical States by Sardinia, draws the following conclusion from the present aspect of affairs:

> If LAMORICIERE can be at once put down, it is probable that France and Sardinia may once more come to terms. The cession of another province or another Duchy may arrange everything; but if the contest is allowed to spread itself wide, and to last long, there is the most imminent peril that the Catholic Powers will be drawn into the contest, and a war commenced of which the only certain result will be the extinction of the new-born liberty and independence of Italy.

The Emperor of Russia was expected to arrive at Warsaw on the 3d or 4th of October. Great activity is already visible in the town. It is expected that there will be quite a Congress of Sovereigns. The following are designated: The Prince Regent of Prussia and the Princes CHARLES and ALEXANDER, his brother and nephew; the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, King CHARLES MAXIMILIAN, of Bavaria, and his uncle, Prince CHARLES, of Bavaria; the Princes LOUIS and ALEXANDER, of Hesse, the King of Saxony, the Grand Duke of Weimar, and the King of Holland.

The Emperor of Russia, says the London *Herald*, has already caused all necessary measures to be taken in the Imperial Chancellerie and in the Ministerial Department of the Domains and Appanages of the Crown, to ensure before the end of this year, and probably in a short time after his return from his projected journey to Poland, the emancipation of the serfs throughout the whole of Russia. This solemn act will have an immense bearing on the material prosperity and the physical and moral well-being of 15,000,000 of individuals attached to the soil.

The London *Steam Shipping Chronicle*, in an article on Mr. LINDSAY'S mission to the United States, pays us the following left-handed compliment:

> "To speak candidly our convictions, however, we have little hope of the success of the attempt. Brother Jonathan is notoriously 'cute,' and as notoriously selfish. At the present moment, owing to our imperfect legislation, he has the weather side of us; and, whilst he may trade wherever he pleases upon the British coast, he shuts our vessels out of his coasting trade altogether. Mr. LINDSAY is about to ask him to surrender this privilege, and an answer in the affirmative is not likely to proceed from the lips of those who consider themselves the smartest nation in the universe."

The London *Globe* says that the crop reports from all parts of the island are of the most cheering description. Where the wheat crop is not yet ripened, it is said to be ripening with marvelous rapidity.

The repulse of two companies of British soldiers in New-Zealand, by a largely superiour rebel force of natives, is not likely to be attended with any important consequences. The repulse is attributed to the inactivity of a Colonel who neglected to bring up reinforcements. The *Times* calls for his dismissal from the service. He will undoubtedly be recalled.

THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

War Between Piedmont and Rome—Prospects of its Issue—Action of France—Her Diplomatic Rupture With Sardinia—Preparations of Austria—Particulars of the Flight of Francis II. and of the Entry of Garibaldi into Naples—Future Projects of the Liberator.

The Italian war of Independence may be considered closed in Naples and just commenced in the Pontifical States. Events have succeeded each other with such startling rapidity that we have scarcely an opportunity to record one before another, still more important, is announced. A succinct narrative of the actual condition of the Italian States, as revealed by the *Persia's* advices, will, doubtless, be acceptable to our readers. The leading feature in the news is the Sardinian invasion of the Roman States which so swiftly followed

THE SARDINIAN ULTIMATUM.

We have only the purport of this document. According to the Paris *Constitutionnel*, a perfectly reliable authority, the ultimatum summoned the Roman Government in order to insure the tranquility of the Piedmontese frontiers, and for the sake of humanity, to dissolve immediately the free corps which have been organized under the orders of Gen. DE LAMORICIERE. The note of the Government insisted that, as these corps are in great part comprised of Austrian soldiers who have taken service with the consent, and even by order, of their Government, their presence in the Pontifical territory constituted a flagrant violation of the principle of non-intervention which was admitted and recognized in the peace of Villafranca.

INVASION OF THE ROMAN STATES.

The King of Sardinia did not wait for a reply to his ultimatum, which, as every one foresaw, was absolutely rejected. A horrible massacre, by the mercenaries of LAMORICIERE, of the inhabitants of Fossombrone, a town in the delegation of Urbino, after a victory obtained over them by dint of overpowering numbers, afforded him, as King of Italy, a pretext for entering the Papal territories at the head of his troops. On the evening of the 11th inst. 25,000 Sardinian troops entered Umbria, and on the morning of the 12th they were followed by another 25,000.

OFFICIAL EXPLANATIONS OF SARDINIA.

The *Official Gazette* of Turin, in its issue of the 14th inst., publishes a Government memorandum, addressed by the King of Sardinia to his representatives abroad, and dated the 12th of September. The memorandum explains the state of things in Italy since the peace of Villafranca. It adverts to the refusal of the Court of Rome to accede to the demand of Sardinia to disband the foreign legions, and justifies by imperative reasons the step taken by Sardinia. The Sardinian Government could not allow the Italian movement to dissipate itself in anarchy and disorder. The memorandum confirms the assurance already given that the Royal troops will scrupulously respect Rome and the surrounding territory, and makes an appeal to the Holy Father, who some years ago inaugurated the national movement. The memorandum thus concludes: "When the Pope shall recognize the regeneration of Italy, which enters among the designs of Providence, he will again become the Father of the Italians, as he has never ceased to be the august and venerable father of all the faithful."

The *Opinione*, of Turin, a semi-official paper, devotes in its number of the 11th inst. an article to the intervention of Piedmont. We quote the article entire. It says:

"The French Government must not regard the intervention of Piedmont in the Roman States as an act of aggression, but rather as a legitimate act of defence. Piedmont has no other object in view than to combat foreign intervention in Italy, conformably to the line of policy laid down by the Emperor NAPOLEON.

The more recent events which have taken place in the provinces occupied by Gen. LAMORICIERE are not yet accurately known in Paris. They are probably ignorant there that the insurrection is simultaneous and general, and that it takes place to the cry of 'Long live VICTOR EMANUEL, our King!' In the Roman provinces the question of annexation is not discussed; the fact of being annexed to another State is not heeded in the desire to shake off the theocratic yoke, to proclaim the sovereighty of VICTOR EMANUEL, and to constitute Italy.

The Italians have hitherto only followed the advice, full of authority, given to them by the Emperor NAPOLEON.

No one knows the condition of the Roman provinces better than the Emperor NAPOLEON. He has studied them, mourned over their sufferings, and has before now sought to relieve them. Now that the fruit is ripe it must be plucked. Our Government has stepped boldly forward, and can no longer retract. Europe is called upon to-day to select between VICTOR EMANUEL and revolution, between constitutional monarchy and anarchy, between the national flag and cross of Savoy and the red flag. The choice cannot be doubtful. Italy has made hers. Europe can but approve it, because it guarantees general order and tranquility, while the uncertainty of the future would expose us to serious disorder.

France, which has generously lent so valiant and powerful an aid to Italy, will admit that the position of our Government did not allow it to refuse or delay a support which the people had a right to ask from it, and which it was bound to grant. The Government will know how to assume the responsibility of these facts in the face of Italy, of France, of Europe; and we are convinced that, whatever may be the opinion at present of the Imperial Government of the events which have taken place in the Roman Provinces, the alliance will not be affected; while Italy is constituting herself, France would not wish to break an alliance, the object of which was precisely that constitution."

VICTOR EMANUEL'S PROCLAMATION.

On the 11th inst., the King of Italy received a deputation from the inhabitants of Umbria and the Marches. His Majesty granted the protection which the deputation solicited, and issued orders for the Sardinian troops to enter the Provinces by the following proclamation:

"SOLDIERS! You are about to enter the Marches and Umbria, in order to establish civil order in the towns now desolated by misrule, and to give to the people the liberty of expressing their own wishes. You will not fight against the armies of any of the Powers, but will free those unhappy Italian provinces from the bands of foreign adventurers which infest them. You do not go to revenge injuries done to me and to Italy, but to prevent the popular hatred from unloosing itself against the oppressors of the country.

By your example you will teach the people forgiveness of offences, and Christian tolerance to the man who compared the love of the Italian Fatherland to Islamism.

At peace with all the great Powers, and holding myself aloof from any provocation, I intend to rid Central Italy of one continual cause of trouble and discord. I intend to respect the seat of the Chief of the Church, to whom I am ever ready to give, in accordance with the allied and friendly Powers, all the guarantees of independence and security which his misguided advisers have in vain hoped to obtain for him from the fanaticism of the wicked sect which conspires against my authority and against the liberties of the nation.

Soldiers! I am accused of ambition. Yes, I have one ambition, and it is to reëstablish the principles of moral order in Italy, and to preserve Europe from the continual dangers of revolution and war."

The London *Times*, in commenting upon the motives that have impelled King VICTOR EMANUEL to draw the sword, says:

"The momentum that GARIBALDI has gained seems sufficient to carry him over all the resistance which the States of the Church can offer, and to bring him with a violent shock into collision with the Austrian power in Venice. For such a consummation the Sardinian Government is not prepared. It sees plainly that if things hold their present course a little longer it will be in the power of GARIBALDI to drag Piedmont, as well as all the rest of Italy, into a conflict with Austria, and to force her to risk all she has gained in an encounter where the probabilities of success are against her. She must, therefore, at whatever cost or risk, make herself once more mistress of the revolution. She must lead, that she may not be forced to follow. She must revolutionize the Papal States, in order that she may put herself in a position to arrest a dangerous revolutionary movement against Venetia. There is some reason to think that in a recent interview the Emperor of the French has been induced to see things from this point of view, and that no danger is apprehended on the side of France. These motives are amply sufficient to account for the decisive movement of VICTOR EMANUEL. He lives in revolutionary times, when self-preservation has superseded all other considerations, and it would be childish to apply to his situation the maxims of international law which are applicable to periods of tranquility.

THE FIRST BATTLE.

According to a telegram from Turin the Sardinian troops attacked and took Pesaro on the 12th inst. The losses sustained by the Sardinians under Gen. CIALDINI were trifling. Twelve hundred German soldiers, under the command of Monsignor BELLA, who were shut up in the fortress, were made prisoners. Monsignor BELLA, who had ordered the sack of the town, had been brought to Turin.

POSITION OF THE BELLIGERENTS.

LAMORICIERE, who seems to have no more than 8,000 men at his disposal, has fallen back upon Ancona before the rapidly advancing Piedmontese. Gen. CIALDINI, on the 12th, advanced as far as Fano, a fortified town in Urbino, where he made some prisoners; and a second Sardinian *corps d'armée*, which has been recently "mobilized," was following in his steps. It was expected that the lines of defence of the Pontifical army would shortly be attacked by an overwhelming force of 45,000 men, so that resistance is utterly hopeless.

A telegram from Turin, dated the 13th inst., says that Gen. CIALDINI, after having followed the enemy's corps on the road to Ancona and dispersed them, had reëntered Sinigalia with 200 German prisoners.

THE REVOLUTION IN THE ROMAN STATES.

We hear of divers revolutionary outbreaks in the Pontifical States which serve to show that the people are quite as enthusiastic in favor of GARIBALDI as the Neapolitans.

At Fossombrone, the inhabitants in their struggle for liberty, were vanquished by the overpowering numbers of the mercenary troops. The latter, after their victory, renewed the massacres of Perugia.

The German garrison of Orvieto has capitulated to the insurgents.

The *Espero*, of Turin, announces that Citta delia Piere, in the Papal States, has risen, and that a column of insurgents of that place entered Monteleone on the 9th, proclaiming VICTOR EMANUEL. M. LEMINI, an influential landowner, is at the head of the movement.

The outbreak in the Roman States is said to have commenced in Pesaro, where the troops of LAMORICIERE where driven out by 400 citizens. This was the signal for a struggle in all the Marches. At Montefeltro, Urbino, and several other places, the insurrectionary standard was raised amidst cries for Italy and VICTOR EMANUEL. The chief of the insurrection, says a Turin letter in the *Constitutionnel*, is Prince SIMONETTI, a large land-owner, and the most highly respected personage in the Marches. He has for some time past resided at Bologna, where he was chosen deputy at the last elections. As soon as the agitation commenced in his own country, he thought it his duty to join in it, and he immediately hastened into the midst of the peope, who, if left to themselves, would perhaps have given to their movement a character of disorder and violence, which his authority alone will prevent. Umbria has already followed the example of the Marches. These two countries declare themselves to be bound together by a community of suffering and of hopes. The insurrection of Umbria first manifested itself at Orvieto, which is at only a very short distance from the Tuscan frontier of Piedmont.

The following extract from a letter dated at Rome on the 8th inst. is from the London *Times*:

"The Province of Frossinone has risen and has been declared in a state of siege. The revolt is said to have been provoked by 3,000 navvies employed on the railway. The revolt at Ponte Corvo commenced with cries of 'Hail VICTOR EMANUEL, King of Italy!' 'Hail GARIBALDI!' The insurrection appears to have been directed by Count PRIEJMANI. Ponte Corvo is within the Neapolitan States, three leagues from the Roman frontier. It contains about 10,000 inhabitants. The Provisional Government which was proclaimed at Benevento, is composed of Count PODICINI and the Marquis of SIMONI. The National Guard is commanded by the Marquis PECCA. The Pope's Legate was permitted to leave without molestation."

THE POPE'S PROTEST.

A telegram from Rome says that the Papal Government is about to address a memorandum to all the European Powers, protesting against the Sardinian invasion of the Roman territory. This memorandum explains that the enrolment of foreign volunteers, of which Sardinia complains in her *ultimatum*, was principally due to the counsels of Austria and France, the latter Powers having, after the Paris Congress in 1856, insisted on the formation of a Papal Army.

FRENCH AID TO THE POPE.

Gen. GUYON, an officer whose sympathies are warmly enlisted in behalf of the Pope, left Paris on the 12th inst. to take command of the French troops in Rome, which have been increased to 10,000 men. It was only very lately that Gen. GUYON was superseded in his command by Gen. DE NONE, and it was understood at the time that the reason of Gen. GUYON's recall was that he stood committed, by personal promises to the Pope, to a degree of protection which the Emperor was not then disposed to afford him. The restoration of this General to his command is therefore highly significant. The *Pays* says that "the Emperor, under existing circumstances, desired to give the Holy Father a new proof of his entire sympathy."

France has undertaken to defend Rome and its suburbs, and the towns of Civita Vecchia, and Viterbo. Gen. DE GUYON's mission is above all things to defend the life of the Sovereign Pontiff, and the province called the patrimony of St. Peter, which has a population of 472,334 inhabitants, thus divided. Rome and Comarca, 326,509; Civita Vecchia, 20,701; Viterbo, 125,324.

A letter from Rome declares that this does not satisfy the sacred college. It says:

"An army of 25,000 men has been assembled, and, unlike the King of Naples, the Pope will fight before surrendering. We may therefore daily expect to be at war. Piedmontese camps have been formed at Arezzo and La Cattolica, and it is in that quarter that fighting will take place. There are about 15,000 Papal troops at Perugia and Macerata, to defend Umbria and the Marches. Gen. LAMORICIERE has formed a third camp at Spoleto, which can tender a hand to such troops as may have remained faithful to the King of Naples."

FRANCE AND SARDINIA.

The displeasure with which France would view the invasion of Roman territory by Piedmont has been foreshadowed for some time by Paris journals. The recall of the French Ambassador from Turin is thus officially announced in the *Moniteur* of the 14th inst.:

"In presence of the facts which have just been accomplished in Italy, the Emperor has resolved that his minister shall immediately quit Turin. A Secretary will remain there to conduct the business of the Legation."

The *Patrie*, which declares itself authorized to contradict the report that Piedmont was secretly encouraged by France to invade the Roman States, says:

"When Piedmont abandoned the project of a confederation laid down in principle at Villafranca, and commenced a system of annexations, she was disapproved of by France: It was against the advice of France that Piedmont annexed Tuscany and the Romagnas; it was against her counsels and in spite of her protests that she now invades the Roman States. This invasion, justly considered in Europe as a violation of the law of nations, remains altogether at the door of the State which has allowed itself to do such an act. The Government of the Emperor, after having endeavored in vain to prevent it, disapproves of it openly, and arms of France will continue to protect, at Rome, the person and authority of the Sovereign Pontiff."

In some quarters it is believed that the withdrawal of the French Minister from Turin is not a rupture, but merely a diplomatic protest. Thus, the London *Globe*, in a leader on the *Moniteur's* announcement, remarks that the Emperor, after having a long conversation with M. CAVOUR at Nice, embarked on Thursday for Corsica, following out his design of visiting Algeria. Had a serious rupture with Piedmont been imminent, it is not probable that he would have quitted the scene. Nothing has yet been done to prevent the realization of the Emperor's most inmost thoughts. The *Globe*, after commenting upon recent events in Italy, says it has good grounds for believing that the withdrawal of M. DE TALLYRAND is nothing more than a diplomatic protest—an indication that the Emperor washes his hands of the affair and affixes upon the intervention a public mark of disapproval; and, considering his position as protector of the Pope, it is not easy to see what other course he could have taken.

PREPARATIONS OF AUSTRIA.

A communication from Turin would have us attribute marked significance to the arrival there, at this juncture, "of an Austrian General, accompanied by an aide-de-camp," and who is "supposed to be charged" with some mysterious mission; and it further said that "a formal threat of a landing at Ancona is hinted at as soon as the Piedmontese troops cross the frontier." But there is no doubt that Austria is merely occupied with providing suitable measures of defence against an attack in Venetia or elsewhere, which she is certainly fully justified in anticipating; and it is quite as reasonable to suppose that the object of the General Officer's visit to Turin was to demand explanations respecting the intentions of Sardinia, as to give explanations respecting those of Austria.

A Vienna letter in the Hamburg *News* declares that the Cabinet of Turin is doing its utmost to induce Austria to commence hostilities a second time. The same letter adds:

"Preparations are being made here for the eventuality of a new war in Italy. Additional troops are every day being sent to that country by the Western and Southern railways, and others are being conveyed by the Trieste line to Fiume. Great importance appears to be attached to the latter place, and extensive defensive works are being constructed there."

According to the *Opinione Nationale*, the Austrian Cabinet has announced to the French Government that Austria, for her own security, is about to concentrate a corps of observation of 50,000 men at Mantua and on the river Po, but that she has no intention of interfering in the events resulting from the entry of Sardinian troops into the Papal States.

It would not appear, however, from recent statements of the Austrian financial condition, that the Empire was capable of sustaining a war, even against United Italy. Including the large sum due to the National Bank, and the various other forms of liability, the aggregate Austrian debt is probably considerably upwards of *three hundred millions sterling*. Its annual cost appears to be upwards of £13,000,000, (being equal to nearly one-half of the entire revenue,) but is believed to be in reality much more. During the past eleven years the Austrian deficit, or the difference between income and expenditure, has amounted to the gross total of £103,900,000 sterling. The deficit for the current financial year is estimated at four millions sterling, and this estimate is sure to be largely exceeded, even assuming that peace is maintained, that Hungary keeps quiet, and that Venetia carries her chain in silence.

THE FLIGHT OF THE KING OF NAPLES.

We have now letters describing the flight of King FRANCIS from Naples, on the evening of Thursday, Sept. 6, and the entrance of GARIBALDI on the next day. The correspondent of the London *Times* gives the following succinct and graphic narrative of the event:

NAPLES, Thursday, Sept. 6.

By the hour I dispatch this letter King FRANCIS will have left his capital. His Generals had an audience of him yesterday morning, and told him in plain terms what he had been told by the naval service the day before, that His Majesty could no longer count upon his troops. In consequence of this the King sent for the Commanders of the National Guard, and addressed them in such terms as to move some of them to tears. But this latter article, I must remind you, lies very near the surface in Naples. The King thanked the National Guard for their conduct, said that he had given orders to the troops to respect the capital, and observed that "Your and our D. Peppino is at the gates," and declared that he retired by virtue of a diplomatic capitulation. Had it not been for the bad joke which is contained in the speech, and which is so undignified and yet so characteristic of the Bourbons, it would have produced more effect; as it is, it reminds one of a man cutting capers under the gallows, or dancing in the ashes of his forefathers. The Ministers proposed to form a regency, but the King would not hear of it, and leaves the Council of State in supreme charge of affairs, and orders his Ministers to remain in Naples. The troops, it is understood, are to be withdrawn to maintain the line of defence of which I spoke in my last letter; and the King, through his Ministers, has demanded a credit of the Treasury for a sum sufficient to maintain 8,000 men in garrison in Gaeta for six months—220,000 ducats for the military chest of Gaeta, and 40,000 for that of Capua. I doubt whether he will get it, and still more, whether he will require it.

There has been some fear entertained that either the King would release the army from its oath, or that it would disband of itself. "All these evils, therefore, may be avoided," says an address just published by the *Commitato*. "Let no one doubt the words or intentions of the best of princes, of the first soldier of Italian independence. He will be most rejoiced to receive the Neapolitan army under his banners." And I have no doubt but that the hint will be very shortly taken, as an assurance to that effect has been sent to the *Commitato*. With regard to the navy, it has already declared itself, and the officers have refused to accompany His Majesty further than to within two miles of Gaeta.

This has been the most eventful and the most marvelous day in the recent history of the Two Sicilies, and I can scarcely realize what I have witnessed. Every one was on the alert in the morning as to the report of the intended departure of His Majesty. By universal consent he was voted politically dead many hours before he left. On passing through the city, I saw workmen taking down the royal arms from the doors of shops licensed to sell certain articles, and from lottery offices. Crowds were hanging about the Palace, or looking over the walls of the Arsenal watching the preparations for the Royal journey. In Santa Lucia, the cannon which have so many years been pointed against the King's most beloved subjects, were being removed, and I felt that my chances of security were now far greater than they had been in the morning. On a sudden I heard women's shrieks and invocations. What on earth is the matter? I rush to my windows, and see a great crowd of Billingsgate gentry assembled below, alternately increased and diminished by people rushing in and out of the neighboring church. But what is the matter? "*Madonna mia!*" was the universal cry; "Save our King. Make peace for our King! See, the Madonna of Santa Lucia is sweating; large drops are running down her cheeks and neck. Blessed Madonna, spare the King!" The whole place was in an uproar, and a few sweating or weeping Madonnas might have set the city on fire, despite the antagonism between fire and water, but the troops and the National Guard were soon on the spot, and by force and moderation managed to quell the disturbance in a short time. It was my neighbor the *parroco* or *quardiano*, who had spread the report of the "prodigious miracle," and, "*Ecce Signori*, what were those drops on the neck and face?" His Holiness, however, seeing that his trick was discovered, put himself into a carriage, and endeavored to make his escape, but was arrested in the course of the evening. Towards midday it was made known that the King would positively leave the following evening. Ministers went to take leave of His Majesty, the Spanish steamer got up its steam early, and, just as night was closing, the last of the Bourbons bade farewell to his capital, if not to his throne.

I do not know which is the greatest marvel, the rapid and triumphant progress of GARIBALDI or the perfect calm and order of the people. A throne has fallen, a King has left his capital to-day, and yet the aspect of everything is unchanged, the theatres are open, the Guards stand at the Palace gates, and all classes pursue their usual occupations. I stood in the Toledo this evening, and watched the troops leaving the city; the people stood in rows on either side, but not an irritating word was spoken, and not a single act was done which could by any chance provoke disturbance.

The very latest telegraphic dispatches announce that the ex-King has left Gaeta for Spain, and not for Vienna as was originally conjectured.

GARIBALDI'S ENTRY INTO NAPLES.

The following account of the entry of GARIBALDI the Great into the capital of the kingdom he has won for VICTOR EMANUEL, King of Italy, is also from the correspondent of the London *Times*:

NAPLES, Friday, Sept. 7.

As soon as His Majesty left, a Provisional Government was formed, consisting of Pianelli, Libertini, Bella, Colonna, Conforti, Agresti and Ricciardi. COSENZ was appointed pro-Dictator, and BERNINI Secretary-General. This, of course, is subject to modification by GARIBALDI.

And now for the events of the day. GARIBALDI is among us. He marched, as one of his followers said to me to-day, for several days, 45 miles consecutively. Well, he arrived at Salerno yesterday, and had, I am given to understand, a most brilliant reception. "Perhaps he may come in for the Feast of Pie di Grotta," said some, but I was thunderstruck at the information of a friend this morning, that he was to be here "within the hour." There was no time to be lost, and so, though rather a dull and forsaken looking town, we drove to the railway. There was no signs of preparation on the road—a banner of the Madonna hung across the street from the church to the barracks, but no Sardinian flag. There was no hurry-scurry in the streets, and I thought that there might have been some mistake about the matter, but nothing of the kind. At the railway National Guards were stationed at all the entrances, and flags were coming down in rapid succession, for the arrival of the Dictator was sudden, like everything he does, and people were unprepared. The waiting-rooms inside were full of the most eminent characters of Naples, at least among the Liberals. There were all the members of the Comitato which has issued its mysterious commands for so many months; AZALA, the new commander of the National Guard; LEOPARDI, the historian; a great many of our countrymen, Lord LLANOVER among the number; a few, but very few, ladies, as still there was an impression that a row might take place. I stood by a priest, who was chief of the Provisional Government of Lecce, and who indulged in anecdotes of GARIBALDI, whom he knew well in Rome. But what delays the Dictator? Half-past 10 o'clock, and he does not make his appearance. At last a bell rings, a train approaches, and there is a tremendous burst of "*Vivas*;" but no, it is not the hero; it is a convoy of Bavarian soldiers, who have lately deserted, and are joining the winning cause. So we turn round again, and talk over the sufferings and persecutions of the last twelve years, and point out all the remarkable men in the room. At last 12 o'clock strikes, and a bell sounds, and from a distance a signal is made that GARIBALDI is approaching. "Viva GARIBALDI!" rises from a thousand voices, and the train stops; a few red-jackets get out, and they are seized, hugged and kissed, with that most unmerciful violence which characterises Italian ardor. There was one poor elderly man, who, by virtue of his white beard, was taken for GARIBALDI, and was slobbered so that I thought he must have sunk under the operation; but the great man had gone round by another door, and so there was a rush in all directions to intercept him. We drove round by a side street to the front of the Carmine, and thus, by a knowing dodge, we came in front of the Dictator. There is no mistaking that face; there is the grandeur and openness of nature's nobleman expressed, and it does not say one thing while plotting another; it is marked by a loyalty which in vain might be sought for in that of many of the so-called great ones of the earth. I was much struck with the calm self-possession, and the extreme sweetness of his smile. He was not in the carriage of the French Minister, though I believe it had been placed at his disposal—but in one hired for the occasion. Followed and accompanied by three lines of carriages, he went along the Marinella, through the Basso Porto, surrounded by thousands, and deafened by their greetings, up the Lago Castello, and so on by San Carlo and the palace of the King, which royalty left only a few hours before, and entered the palace of reception for foreign princes. The crowd waved backwards and forwards, and looked up to the windows and shouted for the appearance of GARIBALDI. First came one red coat, then another, and at last the hero. What a cry of "*Viva*" there rose from the vast mass below! It was impossible to make himself heard amid the noise and confusion, and so GARIBALDI leant over the iron railing and gazed intently on the crowd. A wave of the hand at last asked for silence, but in vain. "*Zitti, zitti!*" rose from all sides, and there was a perfect silence. "Neapolitans," said a voice as clear as a bell, and with an enunciation so distinct that nothing could fail to reach the ear—

"This is a solemn, holy, and memorable day. This day, from being subjects under the yoke of tyranny, you have become a free people. I thank you in the name of the whole of Italy. You have performed a great work, not only for Italy, but for all humanity, whose rights you have vindicated. 'Hurrah for liberty!' so much dearer to Italy inasmuch as she has suffered so much more than other nations. 'Long live Italy!'"

The cry was taken up by the thousands assembled, and "*Viva Italia!*" might have been heard from one end of the city to the other. There were curious spectacles to be witnessed in the crowd—there were members of a legion of Amazons to the number of 200, who, dressed in the Garibaldian uniform, had vowed to place themselves in front of the National Guard and of GARIBALDI, in case the military had interfered. There were priests with tricolored scarfs over their shoulders and banners in their hands, and bareheaded monks with muskets on their shoulders. There were men and women with unsheathed swords and daggers, and swordsticks in their hands, which they brandished in all the drunkenness of enthusiasm. There were hundreds of lazzaroni, armed with pikes, which had been provided for the defence of the barricades had the Bourbons driven the people to such extremes. Such were some of the scenes to be witnessed. I remarked that GARIBALDI made not the slightest allusion to the name of VICTOR EMANUEL, and I remarked also that, with few exceptions, the only cries in the streets were "*Viva Garibaldi!*" "*Viva Italia!*" On entering the Palace and the room in which GARIBALDI was received, I saw him giving audience to a deputation of Venetians. "We are all ready and organized, General, and anxious to begin." "You cannot be more anxious than I am," was the reply, and then he left the room to repose and take some refreshment.

In the afternoon GARIBALDI visited the Duomo, and the greetings were more enthusiastic than in the morning, and the crowds far greater. It was a worthy demonstration. From the Duomo he returned to the Palazzo Angri, in the Toledo, where for the present he resides, if he can be said to reside anywhere; for his officers tell me that he may go off to Gaeta in the morning, or to the Abruzzi in the evening. We never know his movements or his whereabouts. How the people's lungs stand it I can't make out, but there was no cessation of shouting, and of galloping up and down, and kissing and hugging, during the whole of this blessed day; and, now the night has set in, every house is illuminated. There is a torchlight procession in carriages and on foot in the Toledo and other parts of the city. Crowds rush along with torches or banners in one hand, and knives or swords in the other, like so many mad Bacchanalians, only they were not drunk, except with joy and newly-found liberty, and they stop and hug and kiss, and then rush on till they meet with other crowds.

A SKETCH OF GARIBALDI.

In a letter to a friend in London, dated Salerno, Sept. 6, 9 A. M., Mr. E. JAMES says:

"In a little bedroom, crowded with his staff and the local authorities, I had my first interview with the disinterested and brave liberator of Italy, in his red shirt, in a dirty pair of jean trousers, and worn-out boots. Combing his long thin hair at the glass, stood the greatest patriot since WASHINGTON. Mr. ASHLEY and I were announced. He remained in the same attitude for a few minutes, but was evidently thoughtful. He shook us most cordially by the hand, asked most anxiously the state of Naples, and whether the King had left at the time of our departure, and whether troops were placed between Eboli and Salerno; but his greatest anxiety was to know the feeling of the English people on the great mission he has to carry out. He spoke in the highest terms of the impartial and kind conduct of our admiral at Naples, and requested us to see him again in the evening at Salerno, to which place, after changing horses, he was hastening. He stated that his determination was to take Naples at the earliest moment, and that he desired to do so without its costing a life, if possible. All was bustle and excitement. The National Guard, aware of his approach, mustered in large numbers; their unmusical band were making their utmost noise. Deputations of priests and Franciscan monks were crowding into his presence. Women and children were throwing flowers into the room, in the corner of which he sat, in a ricketty old chair, unmoved and tranquil. There is a simple grandeur about his demeanor which is very striking, very cold and collected, but when he spoke of the subject of French policy his eye lighted up instantly, and in short epigrammatic sentences he spoke of the sympathies of the French people with his cause; but in terms which I need not repeat of the policy of the Emperor. Mounting our mules, we started back to Salerno, and on our journey met one of his regiments on their march to Salerno. The General had retained the bands of two of the regiments which had laid down their arms at Monteleone, and nothing could be more ridiculous than the appearance presented by his tattered troops headed by the smart band of the army of the King. We shared some wine we had on the mountain side with the officers and men, and drank the health of our Queen, the friend of Italy, and success to GARIBALDI, under the shade of a large vineyard. On entering the town (Salerno) we found it brilliantly illuminated, and up to the very top of the mountain every cottage had its little lanterns peeping forth like glimmering stars 'in the blue canopy of Heaven.' Thousands had collected, bands played, and when the General appeared by torchlight at the window of the 'Hotel de Ville' the enthusiasm of the people knew no bounds; and into midnight was this scene protracted. The crowds seemed drunk with the idea of liberty, and with the hope of casting off the despotism which had crowded the horrible prisons with untried victims, and this night the General will sleep with his small staff within an hour's distance of Naples. He has not met a soldier of the King, nor has one life been the sacrifice."

PROTEST OF FRANCIS II.

The following protest was issued by the Ex-King of Naples previous to his departure:

Since a reckless adventurer, possessing all the force of which revolutionary Europe can dispose, has attacked our dominions under the name of an Italian sovereign who is both a relation and a friend, we have striven for five months long, with all the means in our power, on behalf the sacred independence of our States.

The fortune of war has proved contrary to us. The reckless enterprise of which the above sovereign protested his ignorance in the most formal manner, and which, nevertheless, at the moment when negotiations were going on for an intimate alliance between us, received in his own States its principal support and assistance—that enterprise at which the whole of Europe assisted with indifference, after having proclaimed the principle of non-intervention, leaving us alone to fight against the common enemy, is now upon the point of extending its disastrous effects to our own capital. The forces of the enemy are now approaching this neighborhood.

On the other hand, both Sicily and the provinces of the continent, which for a long time have been agitated in every manner by a revolution, rising in insurrection under so great an excitement, have formed Provisional Governments under the title and nominal protection of the above sovereign, and have confided to a pretended dictator, full authority and the decision of their destiny.

Strong in our rights, founded upon history, in international treaty, and in the public law of Europe, we intend to prolong our defence, while it is possible; yet we are no less determined upon every sacrifice in order to save this vast metropolis, the glorious home of the most ancient memories, the birthplace of national art and civilization, from the horrors of anarchy and civil war.

In consequence, we shall retire beyond the walls with our army, confiding in the loyalty and in the love of our subjects for the preservation of order and for respect being shown to authority.

In taking this determination we are conscious of a duty which our ancient and uncontested rights, our honor, the interest of our heirs and successors, and more than all, the welfare of our most beloved subjects, have imposed upon us, and therefore we protest loudly against all acts which have been accomplished up to this time, and against the events which are on the point of completion, or which may be accomplished in future. We reserve, then, all our rights and privileges arising from the most sacred and incontestable laws of succession as well as from the force of treaties, and we declare solemnly that all the aforesaid acts and events are null, void, and of no effect. For what concerns us we leave our cause, and the cause of our people, in the hands of Almighty God, under the firm conviction that during the short space of our reign we have not entertained a single thought that was not devoted to the happiness and good of our subjects. The institutions which we have irrevocably guaranteed are the proof of this.

This protest of ours will be transmitted to every Court, and we desire that, signed by us, provided with the seal of our royal arms, and countersigned by our Minister of Foreign Affairs, it should be preserved in our royal offices of the exterior of the Privy Council and of Grace of Justice, as a record of our firm resolution always to oppose reason and right to violence and usurpation. (Signed.) FRANCESCO II.

NAPLES, Sept. 6, 1860. DE MARTINO.

PROCLAMATION OF THE EX-KING.

The following is the address of FRANCIS II. to his subjects on the eve of his departure:

Amongst the many duties prescribed to kings, those of the days of misfortune are the grandest and the most solemn, and I intend to fulfill them with resignation, free from weakness, and with a serene and confident heart as befits the descendants of so many monarchs.

For such a purpose, I once more address my voice to the people of this metropolis, from whom I am now to depart with bitter grief.

An unjust war, carried on in contravention to the law of nations, has invaded my States, notwithstanding the fact that I was at peace with all the European Powers.

The changed order of Government, and my adhesion to the great principles of Italian nationality, were not sufficient to ward off the war; and, moreover, the necessity of defending the integrity of the State entailed upon me the obligations of events which I have always deplored, therefore I solemnly protest against this indescribable hostility, concerning which the present and future time will pronounce their solemn verdict.

The Diplomatic Corps residing at my Court has known since the commencement of this unexpected invasion with what sentiments my heart has been filled for all my people, as well as for this illustrious city, with a view of securing her from ruin and war, of saving her inhabitants and all their property, her sacred churches, her monuments, her public buildings, her collection of art, and all that which forms the patrimony of her civilization and of her greatness, and which being an inheritance of future generations, is superior to the passions of a day.

The time has now come to fulfil these professions of mine. The war is now approaching the walls of the city, and with unutterable grief I am now to depart with a portion of my army to betake myself whither the defence of my right calls me. The remainder of my army remains in company with the honorable National Guard, in order to protect the inviolability and safety of the capital, which I recommend as a sacred treasure to the zeal of the ministry; and I call upon the honor and civic feeling of the Mayor of Naples and the Commandant of the said National Guard, to spare this most beloved country of mine the horrors of internal discord and the disasters of civil war; for which purpose I concede to the above-named the widest powers that they may require.

As a descendant of a dynasty that has reigned over this continent for 126 years, after having preserved it from the horrors of a long vice-royalty, the affections of my heart are here. I am a Neapolitan, nor could I without bitter grief address words of farewell to my fellow citizens. Whatever may be my destiny, be it prosperous or adverse, I shall always preserve for them a passionate and affectionate remembrance. I recommend to them concord, peace, and strict observance of their civic duties. Let not an excessive zeal for my dynasty be made a pretence for disturbance.

Whether from the fortunes of the present war I return shortly amongst you, or whatever may be the time at which it may please the justice of God to restore me to the throne of my ancestors, a throne made all the more splendid by the free institutions with which I have irrevocably surrounded it, all that I pray from this time forth is to behold again my people united, strong and happy. FRANCIS II.

FUTURE PROJECTS OF GARIBALDI.

A Turin letter in the Paris *Constitutionnel* says that GARIBALDI states that his mission will only terminate at Rome and Venice. He is desirous of availing himself of the resources which the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies furnishes to attain that object, which he says he could never accomplish if the annexation took place immediately, for all liberty of action would then be interdicted to him.

A letter from Vienna says: "It is believed here that GARIBALDI will soon send the Neapolitan fleet to the upper part of the east coast of the Adriatic, and the garrisons in Dalmatia would be in a perilous position should he do so, as it is exceedingly difficult to send supplies by land to that province."

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Discomfiture of the Legitimists at Garibaldi's Successes—The Roman Question—Victor Emanuel and Napoleon—Reunion of American Diplomatists.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 13, 1860.

Nothing could be more risible than the grimaces of the legitimist journals at the success of the man they two months ago called the "Brigand of Sicily." For the last month Bosco has been their sheet anchor; Bosco was going to knock the fillibuster higher than a kite the minute he put his foot on Calabrian soil; Bosco had sworn that he would place the head of the great *condottiere* at the feet of the King of Naples, and he would do it. But the *condottiere* landed at Reggio and the gallant Bosco fell back on Monteleone, *for strategic reasons*; the liberator advanced, and then Salerno was found a better strategic point for the defence of Naples; and finally, the French *Moniteur* surprised the Parisians one morning with the announcement that, for strategic reasons, Bosco, with the King, had abandoned Naples and taken up their position between Capua and Gaëta. Here, the legitimists told us, the King and the brave Bosco were going to hurl back the unruly horde of freebooters, or die in the defense of legitimacy and European right. But they little dreamed of the march Bosco was going to steal on their patriotism. They were obliged to announce to their readers that Bosco, *being sick*, was forced to leave his command. This was the unkindest cut of all. It reminds one of the Yankee Captain who, finding he had to retreat before superior numbers, said to his men, "Boys, we will have to retreat, and seeing that I'm lame, I hope you'll excuse me if I start first!"

But Bosco, like the Wandering Jew, is going to have his life-long nightmare, his eternal *Marche toujours!* His oath to bring the head of GARIBALDI to the King or die in the attempt, will live like the boast of Goliah or the treason of GEORGEY. When he passed through Naples in search of that strategic point, and which seemed always flying before him, the boys did not fail to demand of him at every step, "Where's the head of GARIBALDI?" And it is probable that to his latest day, and in the most secluded life possible for a traitor to live, he will be haunted with this cry for the head of GARIBALDI. It will be his *Marche toujours!*

While the conduct of Bosco was simply pitiable, that of the King was sublimely absurd. His Majesty's complaint reminds one of that of WALKER before the Court at New-Orleans, when interrupted on his way to Nicaragua. He thought it very hard that he could not return to "his dear country that he loved so much!" So, too, the King thought it hard to "leave dear Naples and the dear people among whom he was born and brought up." "No matter what this dear people may do, he shall preserve for them an eternal *souvenir* of good-will." After a century of cruel despotism, how could this descendant of so many horrors do otherwise? All this is but the cupidity of the Bourbon, and the dying clutches at the straw. But when the King in his adieu says to his much loved people of Naples: "Do not allow an immoderate zeal for my crown to become a ground for quarrels," we think we see all Naples sending up a universal shout of derision. In reading this adieu and protest of the late King FRANCIS, one cannot resist the conviction that his Minister JACQUES DE MARTINO urged him on to the utterance of these absurdities in order that his political damnation might be deeper and his fall more hopeless of return.

The pretended stand of the King between Capua and Gaeta was but a comedy, to save appearances. Bosco's health underwent a sudden change, and the King took a day's refuge at Gaeta, from whence he sailed to Seville, in Spain. After the desertion of Bosco, from whence could His Majesty draw consolation? Add to this the desertion at this point of his naval forces, and of his ministers and advisers, and the case could not have been more hopeless, or the fall more ignominious. His Majesty had not even a ship left on which he could rely to carry him safely out of the country, and was obliged to seek flight on a Spanish ship. We are not informed whether he adopted the name of John Smith or not.

The march of GARIBALDI from Marsala to Naples has been more like the rolling of a successful propaganda than a triumph of the sword. Every one can now see the superior wisdom of GARIBALDI in preferring a landing in Calabria to that of Naples. By the gradual march on the capital, the leaven had time to ferment, and the King as well as the nation saw that the movement was not only popular but irresistible. GARIBALDI himself was thus assured that he had not mistaken the sentiment of the people, and that his act was not illegitimate. By his presence alone he liberated the tongues of the population, and these tongues once liberated declared for VICTOR EMANUEL and Italian unity. By this gradual approach to Naples too, bloodshed was avoided, for no conquest of such importance with so little bloodshed is recorded in history. Moreover the Governments of Europe were thus satisfied that the revolution was not forced upon the Neapolitans by the strong arm of GARIBALDI, and many a diplomatic quibble will be avoided. The spontaneity with which the whole nation accepted GARIBALDI and the principles which he proclaimed as his basis of action, ought to gain for the annexation of the Two Sicilies to Piedmont the unhesitating acquiescence of every Government of Europe.

GARIBALDI has now accomplished his part of the programme in the liberation and unification of Italy. It belongs to VICTOR EMANUEL, King of Italy, to accomplish the rest. It was impossible, in fact, for the Government of Piedmont to longer stand aloof from the movement. M. DE CAVOUR understood this, and saw unless he fell into the ranks in time he would be left behind. The entry of the Piedmontese army into the Roman States shows that the time had come for falling into the movement; the ingenious speech of the King of Sardinia to the deputations from the Roman States does not convince any one that the motives there set forth are the real ones, however plausible they may be. Yet these motives are sufficient to excuse the act before the eyes of the world, and to satisfy the exigencies of diplomacy; and these are important points.

The conquest of the Roman States will not, perhaps, occupy a fortnight, for the Piedmontese army of invasion numbers 45,000 men, and the populations are every where either in revolt or ready to revolt. Gen. LAMORICIERE is shut up at Ancona with 8,000 men, and this is supposed to be the only point that will make any serious resistance. At this moment it is not known whether GARIBALDI will march his army to the aid of the Piedmontese army in the Roman States or not. It is probable, however, that the Piedmontese will do all the work.

But what of Rome? Both NAPOLEON and VICTOR EMANUEL engage themselves to the protection of the Holy City and the person of the Pope, while GARIBALDI declares that the capital of the new King of Italy shall be at Rome. Here is a great divergence of opinion between three leaders whose interest it is to work together, and it must be confessed that at the present moment there are no indications upon which to hang an opinion as to the probable solution of the "difference. NAPOLEON seems so far determined to support his view of the case that he has just sent two more regiments to Rome as reinforcements, (not as substitutes for two returning regiments, as stated.) We shall perhaps know in a few days what disposition is to be made of what now remains of the Roman question.

The indications are at present that Austria will certainly not intervene in Naples, and probably not in the Roman States. She may intervene, if, after the annexation of the two Sicilies and the Roman States, she sees an expedition organizing there for the attack of Venice.

The French semi-official journals are loud in their condemnation of the act of Piedmont in invading the Roman territory; but there are many reasons for believing that *the Emperor approves of the movement*, and that these demonstrations of the Paris journals are only intended for a cloak, and are published by authority. The reader will recollect that the order to concentrate Piedmontese troops on the Roman frontier followed immediately upon M. FARINI's return from the interview with the Emperor at Chamberry. The *Moniteur* will, perhaps, astonish us one of these days with a solution of the whole question.

The London papers announce a reunion of American diplomatists at Hamburg, to which they attribute little less importance than to that which was held at Ostend four years ago. The fact is, in regard to this meeting, however, that it is one of pleasure only, and takes the place of the "annual Spring meeting" at Paris, which failed this year entirely. Beside Messrs. WRIGHT, BUCHANAN and APPLETON, mentioned in the London papers, there are at this reunion the Ministers of Paris, Brussels, Madrid and the Hague. Let not the European Governments be alarmed: after the experience of Ostend, after the brilliant programme that was whittled down to Hon. CAVE JOHNSON'S late report, there is no danger of a repetition of the menace.

MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Garibaldi and his Triumphs—Departure of English Volunteers for Italy—The French Steam Frigate La Gloire—Mr. Edwin James with Garibaldi—Death of Mr. Wilson—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1860.

I have made an important meteorological discovery. I have found out why we have had such a cold and rainy season, instead of Summer, in the British Islands. We have now had a fortnight's fine weather, and I am only sorry that I cannot also give the reason of the change for the better. The Bishop of London appointed last Sunday a day of prayer for fine weather, but the improvement had already taken place. The morning preacher of All Saints in the Borough preached his sermon notwithstanding, and said the wet had been occasioned by the sins of the Legislature in passing the Divorce bill, and in not having taken steps for suppressing the disturbances at St. George's in the East. The *Times* is very anxious that GARIBALDI should make use of his occupation of Naples to expose the trick of the liquification of the blood of St. Januarius; but certainly the superstition of the priest of St. Margaret's is not much inferior to that of the benighted population of the City of Naples.

Of course, the newspapers are full of the glory of GARIBALDI, who has taken a Kingdom by the prestige of his name, and a little army hastening to the scene in all manner of vehicles. Let it be remembered that this bloodless victory is the result of a long career of desperate fights and strategical successes, aye, and of defeats still more heroic. Sardinia is now coöperating in earnest in the Roman territories. Pesaro is taken, and ORVIETO, flask of wine in hand, has gracefully surrendered. What are we to understand from this with regard to France? Unquestionably the Emperor must and will interfere. He is pledged, and his organs and mouth-pieces stand, lately, pledged to maintain the Pope's authority. Does he wish the Pontiff to receive a severe lesson, before stretching before him the filial ægis of the "eldest daughter of the Church?" What can the Emperor do with the French army at Rome? With LAMORICIERE and his brigands he may have no sympathy, and he may wish to see Fossombrone and Perugia avenged. England is likely, ere long, to be implicated in the Italian difficulty. A thousand British volunteers are about to start for Naples. Will any of these meet in arms the Pope's own Irish Brigade and the French soldiers at Rome? Will they assist at the siege of Ancona, or strike a blow against Austria at Venice? Two additional French Regiments, the Sixty-second and Sixty-seventh, have been dispatched to Rome. What does this look like? As for LAMORICIERE at Ancona, his 8,000 men will stand a poor chance, either against GARIBALDI or the Sardinians. I do not think that VICTOR EMANUEL is much of a diplomatist. He is frank and courageous—a soldier, a sportsman, and a lover of the fair, if one may so call the dark-eyed beauties over whom he reigns. I have been told that all along he has panted to be with GARIBALDI in a red shirt, with a rifle in his hand, and that he would give the best jewel in his crown for an adventurous dash.

I do not believe, as reported, that there is any jealousy of GARIBALDI on his part. GARIBALDI is his soldier, fighting loyally for him, and conquering new kingdoms for him, and the Dictator has no idea of self-aggrandizement into royalty.

I told you the circumstances of the advent hither of Capt. STYLES, aide-de-camp of GARIBALDI, in order to procure volunteers. I mentioned that owing to the want of funds and the slow action of Mr. ASHURST, STYLES returned to seek GARIBALDI to get money for the expedition. He came back here on Sunday night last, accompanied by Major PERCY WINDHAM, Capt. DE ROHAN, naval aide-de-camp, who I cannot help thinking is an American, and three or four other officers, young Englishmen. He brought no money, but instead of it a full power from the General, with whom he had only a short interview. There have consequently been difficulties attending the departure of the thousand men ready, which I trust will soon be surmounted.

The individual to whom I alluded, whose conduct was somewhat mysterious about the rifles, turns out to have been harshly judged, according to later intelligence. The difficulty arose from his resentment at the lawyer-like treatment which he received. He would give no account save to Capt. STYLES. Mr. HODGE, the English gentleman arrested on his travels just after the Orsini affair, offered £1,000 cash to help the expedition, on the faith of GARIBALDI's name. Every one appears now to have confidence, and credit is freely tendered, and I should think the expedition will not be much longer delayed. As to the splendid uniforms, &c., ordered, they are all very well, but according to Major WINDHAM, who came over in his fighting costume, which was rude enough, these could have been dispensed with. Major WINDHAM's "get up" consisted of a sun-burnt face, with long moustache, a pair of dingy canvas breeches, a red jacket, and yellow shoes and gaiters much the worse for wear. Add to these a huge Turkish scimetar, and you have some idea of his appearance. "In spite of this," said he, "there is not a lady in Naples who would refuse to dance with a fellow, even were his hands black into the bargain. They would not care for gloves,—I can tell you." Anxious, I presume, to get his share of Neapolitan partners in the dance, the gallant Major is gone off to join the General without further loss of time. WINDHAM seems more popular than STYLES, and is a better educated man. The latter was, I understand, a non-commissioned officer in the Guards, and joined GARIBALDI as a sergeant. This is no disgrace; but would be, on the contrary, a great honor, were it properly made use of. It has, however, been stated that Capt. STYLES held a commission in the Guards. This was promptly ascertained not to be a fact; but the denial did not come from the right quarter.

I have just heard that a portion of the expedition is to sail to-morrow, and will leave London by the train to Gravesend at 3 A. M. I also have heard, from unquestionable authority, that it is quite time that they should sail, as otherwise they will be prevented. This is owing to strong representations from the French Ambassador. The French Ambassador has left Turin, and perhaps M. DE PERSIGNY may follow suit, sooner than is expected. I don't think that the British Government is anxious to stop the excursionists, but they may be compelled to do so to avoid collision with France. If the 200 or 250 men who are to start to-morrow should succeed in sailing, I now think—from what I have heard since I commenced this letter—that the main body will be stopped. It may be as well that so fine a body of adventurous fellows, among whom are many officers, should not quit our shores at this moment.

The launch of the new steel-plated frigate *La Gloire* ought to alarm Englishmen at the present moment. Invasion has hitherto been the topic of alarmists; but England may after all suffer a terrible reverse without being invaded. France has made arrangements for a simultaneous dash at nearly all our colonies. Of the glories of *La Gloire*, the French papers, including the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, are full. I don't think there was a French naval newspaper in the days of NAPOLEON I. *La Gloire* has 570 men, and carries provisions for them for 85 days, and 675 tons of coal. She is furnished with 150 rounds of ammunition per gun. England has nothing like her, save on the stocks, and a fire lately consumed much of the work in process of construction for the *Warrior*. Listen to the *Moniteur*: "Henceforth the true ship-of-war exists in France." Yes, until something better is invented by America or England. "Steel-plated steamers alone bear in themselves the principles of their movement and their force, and are, so to say, enveloped by almost complete invulnerability." The meaning of this is that the true vessel-of-war for Frenchmen is one in which Englishmen cannot get at them. I agree with this, and think it is a grave matter for England if it be so.

The first "public" parade of the "Workmen's Volunteer Brigade," which now numbers 500 men, takes place to-night in the Guildhall. Gen. BEATSON has put off his inspection until Saturday next, but it is expected that the Lord Mayor will be there. The Lord Mayor, a very superior person to most who have lately held that dignity in London, although we have never had a FERNANDO WOOD in the seat of WHITTINGTON, was very ill-treated by the London Rifle Brigade. They would not keep him as colonel, while they retain little Alderman ROSE as major. This gentleman is short, stout and rosy. I should think he is very soft to the touch, as a man fed much on turtle ought to be. Nevertheless, he bestrides his "white Surrey," and rides bravely to the Crystal Palace and back on grand occasions. The present Lord Mayor is Mr. CARTER, a watch-maker in Cornhill, and is a man of courtly manners and superior style.

I told you in my last that EDWIN JAMES had inflicted his presence on GARIBALDI. There is something very absurd in this cockneyfied adhesion of the old Bailey lawyer to the great chief. But mark the evil consequences. Mr. JAMES, admitted by the general into intimacy, repays this mark of confidence at once by sending a letter to England for publication, which contains the coarsest personal remarks upon matters of privacy, and the most ill-judged violation of private communications made to the "illustrious advocate" of BERNARD by GARIBALDI, little contemplating the consequences of his indiscretion. Poor man! he thought that EDWIN JAMES came to see him, whereas that individual came to furnish paragraphs to the papers about himself, in connection with the "Liberator." Can the profanation be described? No! it is felt to be impossible. Mr. E. JAMES describes the Dictator combing his thin hair before a looking-glass, and he tells the world that which was spoken to him unadvisedly.

Mr. JAMES WILSON, late of India, is dead of cholera. This man of plodding capacity and pachydormatous binding, after long dealing with the resources of England, as Government calculator, adviser and excuse-maker, was sent to put India straight, and failed, as he did in the hat trade, long before he edited the *Economist*, in the Spring of his industrious life. WILSON was an eminently useful man—not to his country, but her administrators. He was a valuable sergeant in the great army of maladministration. Another Englishman, W. C. WATSON, Chaplain of Gray's Inn, and grandson of the Bishop of Llandaff, has fallen a victim to vacation mountain-climbing. This disaster happened in the Tyrol. The unfortunate gentleman fell through a hole in the snow and ice, suddenly, and disappeared as if he had slid down a chimney, or glided through a trap-door. His body was recovered through the daring of a peasant, one JOSEPH CARLINGER, of Kayser, near Solden, who was let down by a rope after him, and found his dead body ninety feet below. The blame is thrown upon the guide, as usual. But why are Englishmen smitten with this absurd mania of periling their lives, by clambering on the peaks of mountains and the ridges of glaciers in the Autumn, after passing a year glued to the chair and the desk, being as they are utterly unfit for the work? The fault, I think, lies with the "Alpine Club" and all such nonsense. "One fool makes many." I would say nothing disrespectful or unkind about the victims; but the fashion has become a bore, a nuisance, and a reckless waste of life.

Mr. JARDINE, a London magistrate of 21 years' "sitting," is just dead. The last London magistrate appointed, Mr. KNOX, has been for many years connected with the "leading" journal. His articles are understood to have been chiefly on social and domestic topics; but he has also written ably, if I mistake not, on continental matters. He is also a contributor to *Once a Week*, and the capital series of articles about the "Divorce Court of Sir Cresswell Cresswell" were from his pen.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar....For Friday.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—The motion calendar will be called.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part II.*—(Short causes.)—Nos. 1353, 1946, 1086, 3109, 4581, 4265, 4868, 4263, 4195, 1935, 4534, 4858, 4860, 4861, 4859, 4856, 4857, 4854, 4600, 4123, 2558, 2052, 4269, 4645, 4467, 4774, 5559, 4866, 5468, 4216, 2116, 5002, 4387, 4876, 4805, 4828, 5337, 4315, 4848, 4623, 5369, 5437, 5378, 4843, 5002, 4462, 5295, 4067, 4644, 2362, 4324, 5536, 5396, 5278, 5037, 4195, 2044, 4603, 4805, 3429, 5351, 4024.

The "Meen Fun" Trade-mark Case.

MOTION FOR INJUNCTION DENIED.

Richard M. Hobbs vs. *Elenora Francis*.—This case was fully stated in the TIMES of yesterday. The Court now rendered the following opinion!

BOSWORTH, C. J.—The plaintiff's label is calculated to induce the belief, and probably was designed to induce the belief, that the article in the box on which it is pasted is manufactured in London; that the sole proprietors of it have their place of business at No. 24 Mark-lane, London; that it is intrinsically so excellent as to secure the patronage of Her Majesty the Queen; and that the labels have paid the stamp duty required by some English statute. The truth is that it is made in New-York, and that Her Majesty the Queen is probably ignorant of its virtues, or even of its existence. In this respect there is a manifest intention to deceive and mislead the public. Mr. Justice Gardner, in Patridge *vs.* Menck, (How. Appeal Cases, 547,) says that "the privilege of deceiving the public for their own benefit" is not a legitimate subject of commerce; and, at all events, if the maxim, that he who asks equity must come with pure hands, is not altogether obsolete, the complainant has no right to invoke the extraordinary jurisdiction of a Court of Equity in favor of such monopoly. The plaintiff's label, instead of indicating that he is the manufacturer of the article covered by it, represents him to be sole agent in the United States of the proprietors of it, and that their place of business is in London.

Motion for injunction denied.

Callicot & Leving, and Chauncey Shaffer, for motion; E. W. Dodge, opposed.

Important to Indorsers.

WHEN IS A CONTRACT PERFECTED—WHERE THE INSTRUMENT IS SIGNED, OR WHERE DELIVERED?

Uriah M. Lee, et al., vs. George Selleck and Benjamin Selleck.—This is an action upon a promissory note made by Benjamin Selleck in this City, Aug. 19, 1857, for $3,388 05, payable eight months thereafter, and indorsed by George Selleck.

The note was given for goods purchased of the plaintiffs by the maker, at New-York; the defendant, having by telegraph agreed to indorse the note before the goods were delivered. On this promise the goods were delivered, and the note forwarded to the defendant, at Morris, Ill., for indorsement; it was indorsed by him and sent to the plaintiffs. When it became due, it was duly presented at Morris, and protested for non-payment, and the plaintiffs proceeded thereon, by attachment against the defendant, as a non-resident debtor, and attached moneys belonging to him in the Park Bank, New-York, sufficient to secure the debt. This action was commenced by the attachment. The plaintiffs reside in New-York; the maker of the note, at its date and maturity, resided at Beloit, Wis.; the defendant resided at Morris, Ill. The defence arises under the statutes of Illinois, which requires the holder of negotiable paper to proceed to judgment and execution against the maker, before an action will lie against the indorser.

This action was tried before Justice LOTT, of the Circuit of the Supreme Court, in February, 1859, a jury being waived by the parties.

On the trial the defendants set up the statute of Illinois, as intimated. The plaintiffs contended that the contract was governed by the laws of New-York, being consummated upon the delivery of the note here duly indorsed; and that as the maker of the note resided in Wisconsin, at the time of maturity, they were not bound to look him up and proceed against him before resorting to the indorser. After trial the Court found, as conclusions of law, as follows:

That the law of the State of Illinois governs the contract of indorsement of said note, and the liability of the indorser. That the fact that the note was sent by the indorser by mail, to the maker in Wisconsin, and by him forwarded by mail to the plaintiffs in New-York, does not make the contract of indorsement a New-York or Wisconsin contract, governed by the law of either of those States, but the indorsement is governed by the laws of Illinois. That the residence of the maker, Benjamin Selleck, in Wisconsin, at the time of the making and indorsement of said note, does not relieve the plaintiffs from the necessity of prosecuting the maker at law, before resorting to the indorser. That the plaintiffs have not used due diligence, by the institution and prosecution of a suit against Benjamin Selleck, the maker, it not appearing that the institution of such suit would have been unavailing.

Upon these conclusions, judgment was rendered against the plaintiffs, and in favor of George Selleck, the indorser, for his costs. From that decision an appeal was taken to the General Term of the Court, where it was now argued before Justices SUTHERLAND, BONNEY and ALLEN.

The questions raised on the argument in the present instance were precisely the same as those already stated as having been contended for by the respective parties on the trial below. Decision reversed.

Levi S. Chatfield for appellants. Cutler, Townsend & Van Ness for respondents.

Rights of Married Women.

MAY THEY SUE ON A CONTRACT FOR RENT, WITHOUT AVERRING A SEPARATE ESTATE?

Anna Provot vs. Alexander C. Lawrence.—The plaintiff in this action, a married woman, rented the premises No. 504 Broadway to one Alice Morgan, the defendant becoming Morgan's surety for the payment of the rent monthly, at the rate of $900 per annum.

The complaint does not aver that Morgan entered upon the premises or occupied them in any manner; but setting forth the agreement, alleges that defendant owes the plaintiff $150, and the interest on $75 from the 1st of Jan., 1858, and on $75 from the 1st of February of the same year.

The answer attacks both agreements, on the ground that the plaintiff, when they were made, was a married woman, and that they did not relate to her separate estate. The defendant offered to prove his answer, at the trial, and the proof was excluded; and the plaintiff was permitted to take a verdict without making any proof.

The action was tried before Justice SUTHERLAND without a jury, at the Circuit of the Supreme Court, in April, 1858.

From his ruling and judgment on the trial, the defendant appealed to the General Term of the Court, where the case was now argued.

The main point of the defendant on appeal was that the plaintiff, being a married woman, had no title at common law, nor by our own law, unless the action was brought upon a *valid demise*, or for use and occupation. Decision reserved.

Street Improvements.

Matter of opening Sixty-sixth, Eightieth and Eighty-second streets.—On motion of the Corporation Counsel, Justice INGRAHAM, sitting at Chambers of the Supreme Court, appointed as Commissioners for the opening of Sixty-sixth-street, Messrs. L. J. Belloni, E. A. Strong and P. M. Wetmore; Eightieth-street, Messrs. T. C. Smith, W. L. Cole and J. M. Davis; Eighty-second-street, Messrs. W. Hudson, A. Chandler and W. M. Tweed.

Surrogate's Court.

Will of Cortlandt Van Renssalear.—The testator was a clergyman of Burlington, N. J. His will was admitted to probate yesterday. He leaves in this State $200,000, mostly real estate in this City.

He gives the First Presbyterian Church in Burlington $6,000.

To the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, $5,000.

To the Trustees' College, New-Jersey, $2,500.

To Rev. Samuel Miller, of the Presbytery, Burlington, N. J., and Rev. Allen H. Brown, of West Jersey, $1,000, for missionary purposes.

Remainder of the estate goes to the family of testator.

Decisions.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Trust vs. Trust*,—$100 counsel fee allowed, with leave to renew motion for alimony after evidence is in before referee.

Allen et al. vs. Crosson.—Motion denied.

Matter of Tuft.—Memorandum for counsel.

Raymond vs. Finch.—Motion granted.

Matter of further opening Worth-street.—Report of Commissioners confirmed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 27.

$1,000 U.S. State 5s,'65	102	3375 Harlem Railroad	22
1,000 Tenn. State 6s,'90	90⅞	100 do b30	22⅜
10,000 Virginia State 6s	91⅞	400 do b30	23¼
1,000 N.Carol. State 6s	98⅜	400 do	22⅜
5,000 do	98⅜	100 do b60	23
2,000 Missouri State 6s	79⅜	100 Har. R. Pref'd..b10	53
2,000 do b10	79⅞	500 do	53
1,000 do	79⅞	100 do	53⅜
1,000 California 7s	94⅞	100 do	53⅜
10,000 Erie 1st Mtg.Bds.	103⅜	300 do	53⅝
9,000 E. R. 4th m. bs...	87	23 N. Hav. & Hrt. R.	140
1,000 E. R. 5th m. bs...	80⅞	100 Nor. & Wor. R.	45
2,000 E. R. C. bs. '62...	67	100 Reading Rail'd..b4	48⅜
1,000 M. C. 8 p. c. 1 m.		900 do	48⅜
S. F. C. bs.	102	100 do b60	49
2,000 M. S. 2d m. bs...	67	200 do b30	49
14,000 do	67⅜	100 do s60	48⅞
2,000 do	67⅜	200 do	48⅞
2,000 Goshen Br'h bs..	79⅜	45 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	15⅜
1,000 LaC & M.L.G.Bs.	24	714 do	15⅜
2,000 L.E.&W.1stM.Bs	76	300 Mich. Cen. R....b30	71
30 Bank of Commerce	101	250 do b10	70⅞
20 Chatham Bank	101⅛	300 do b30	70⅞
10 Hanover Bank	94	150 do	70⅞
10 Continental Bank	104⅛	50 do b10	70⅞
30 Marine Bank	85	25 M. So. & N. I. R.	23
5 Park Bank	113	20 do	22⅞
100 Canton Co.	21¾	150 do	22⅞
10 Del. & Hud. Cn. Co.	96	350 do	22¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	83⅞	100 do b10	22¾
25 do	84	100 do	22⅞
50 Panama R....s60	125⅜	50 do	22⅞
50 do s60	125	100 do b60	22⅞
70 New-York Cen. R.	91⅜	100 Mich. S. & N.I.G.S.	48
200 do	91⅜	100 do	48¼
100 do b30	91⅜	100 do	48⅜
100 do b30	91⅜	300 do b30	48¼
400 do	91	700 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	87
500 do b30	91⅜	200 do s60	87
50 do	90⅞	100 do s60	86⅞
350 do s60	90⅞	150 do b10	87
50 do	90⅞	300 Gal. & Chic. R.	78
50 do s60	90⅞	100 do b60	78⅛
100 do s30	90⅞	400 do	77⅞
50 do	90⅞	250 do s10	77⅞
1616 do	90⅞	100 do b5	77⅞
100 Erie Railroad	42	50 do b10	77⅞
1433 do	41	600 Clev. & Tol. R.	49
200 do	40⅛	400 do b30	49
300 do s60	40⅛	200 do b60	49
172 do	40⅞	1200 do	48⅞
300 do b10	41	150 Chic. & R. I. R.	77⅞
100 do	40⅞	50 do b30	78
50 do s30	41	300 do b10	78
250 do	41⅛	100 do b15	78
350 do	41⅛	350 do	78
50 do s60	41	50 do b60	78⅛
175 Erie R. Ass. Stock	38	100 do b30	78⅛
50 Hudson Riv. R. .b30	65	200 do b30	78⅛
510 do	64	350 do s60	78
50 do b10	64	50 do s30	78⅛
50 do	64⅞	500 do	78⅜
50 Del. L. & W. R.	92⅞	50 do s30	78⅞
300 La Crosse & Mil. R.	1⅞	50 Chic. B. & Q. R. b30	91
13 New-Jersey R.	134		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Miss. State 6s.s30	79⅜	100 Hudson R. R....b30	65
10,000 do b10	79⅜	200 do b15	65
1,000 Tenn. State 6s,'90	90⅞	200 do b10	65
2,000 Ill. Cen. B. Bds..	99⅞	100 do	65
500 do	100	400 Harlem Railr'd	23⅜
5,000 L.E.&W.2dMt.Bs	48	1700 do	24
20 Pac. Mail Stm'p Co	84	200 do b30	24⅛
150 N. Y. Central R.b10	91⅜	200 do b10	24⅛
550 do	91⅜	200 do b15	24⅛
50 do b30	91⅜	600 Harlem Pref'd	51⅜
350 do	91⅜	100 do b10	54⅜
70 Erie R. Assen'd Stk	40	300 Reading Railroad	49
200 Cleve. & Pitts.R.	15⅜	300 Mich.S.&N.I.R.	23
50 Erie Railroad..s30	42⅜	200 do s60	23
100 do	42⅜	200 Ill. Cen. R. S'p	87⅞
300 do b30	42⅜	100 do s60	87⅞
50 do	42⅜	45 Cleve. & Tol. R.	48⅞
100 do b10	42⅜	100 do	48⅜
50 do s30	41⅜	300 Chi. & R. I'd R..s10	78⅜
150 M.S.&N.I.G.S..s60	48⅜	300 do	78⅜
200 do	49	50 Del. Lk.&West'n R.	92⅞
50 do	48⅞	100 do	93

THURSDAY, Sept. 27—P. M.

The excitement on the Stock Exchange continues, but we have to-day a more variable course of prices than on Tuesday and Wednesday, which is not to be wondered at after the rapid rise in these two days, and the sale of over one hundred thousand shares of the speculative Stocks. The first turn at the early Board was to lower prices. Central declined to 90¾, from 91¼ yesterday afternoon, and Erie broke down for a moment to 40½, the confusion and eagerness between sellers and buyers being unusually exciting. The next stock called was Hudson, which was steady and in demand at yesterday's last price, 64 ⅌ cent. The next Harlem, which at first broke to 22, against 22½@¾ yesterday, bringing forward heavy sellers at that figure, but the demand continuing, the price immediately returned to 22½@¾. The preference Shares remained steady and were in demand. Upon these four New-York stocks the subsequent fluctuations of the day were sudden and frequent, reflecting the strong hold which they have taken upon the speculation of the Exchange, and at the same time the continued distrust of some of the *Bear* speculators in the large and sudden fresh turn which, within a few days, they have taken the sellers of last week. At one time on the Street, between the Boards, Erie brought 43 ⅌ cent., then 42½, again, at the Second Board, going up to 42¾, and closing about 42¼ ⅌ cent. in the Board room. Central returned to 91¼, the price of yesterday, and at the Second Board sold up to 91½, cash, and 91¾, buyer 10 days. Hudson advanced to 65 ⅌ cent., and Harlem common stock to 24½ and then back to 23¾@24 ⅌ cent., the preference shares bringing 54½ ⅌ cent. The course of the Western list was partially in sympathy with the New-York stocks, but the dealings ran irregularly in price and in comparatively moderate amounts. The sellers of Rock Island opened at 77¾, a decline of nearly one ⅌ cent. from the closing price of yesterday afternoon, from which figure the stock soon rallied to 78¼ and subsequently to 78½ ⅌ cent. Galena, Toledo and Illinois Central were comparatively steady. The Michigan Stocks lower in the forenoon, but ½ ⅌ cent. better at the Second Board. These two roads, while showing the best receipts for the third week in September—we hear the gain on the Southern placed at $12,300, making $49,000 for the three weeks—attracted least attention from the speculators to-day. The Railway Bonds were higher again on Eries, the Convertables rising to 67 ⅌ cent. Other descriptions and also State Stocks steady. Pacific ran up to 84 ⅌ cent. Nothing done in Panama. At 4 o'clock on the Street, the following were about the prices quoted, though the market continued unsettled:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
Central	91⅛	91⅜	Galena	78⅛	77⅞
Erie	42	42⅜	Rock Island	78⅛	78⅞
Harlem	22⅞	23⅜	Mich.South'n	23	23
Harlem Pref.	53⅜	54⅜	Mich. Guar.	48⅜	48¾
Hudson	64⅛	65	Mich. Central	71⅛	70⅞
Pacific	82	84	Toledo	49	49
Panama	126	125⅛	Illinois Cen.	87⅛	87⅛
Reading	49	48⅜	Clev. & Pitts.	15⅜	15⅜
Clev. and Col.	99	99	Burlington	91⅜	90⅞

In Money affairs, to-day, there is a steady supply to the Stock Brokers, as borrowers, at 7 ⅌ cent., while considerable sums are voluntarily left on deposit with some of the old firms at 6 ⅌ cent., subject to call. There is more Money employed in Stocks this week than usual, and by several wealthy parties. At the same time, there is rather less facility in passing mercantile paper outside of Bank, especially single names, and fair or second-class indorsed lists. Very prime selections of double-name bills, 60 days to 4 months, go at the Bank rate, 7 ⅌ cent. The Exchanges rule steady, 109½@109¾ ⅌ cent. on London. The advices, both from the Southern Cotton ports and from England by the *Persia*, favor a free supply of bills. The Cotton news is not only good, but the Grain accounts from the other side are again in our favor, denoting, both by circular and private letters, large prospective wants for England, where the yield of the harvest is not turning out so well as anticipated a week before the present steamer sailed. An old and closely observing banking firm in London, write under date of September 15, to their correspondents here, as follows:

"Our own market is firmer, and we are convinced that our opinion, so repeatedly expressed, that it was simply impossible to have a good harvest with the cold wet Summer, will, 'ere two months be over, be generally admitted. The new crop that comes to market is of very inferior quality—sprouted, mildewed, shriveled and light—58 lbs. ⅌ bushel on land usually yielding grain of 63 lbs. ⅌ bushel; but another test has yet to be applied to it, which is at the mill; it will be found to yield too much bran in proportion to flour and that flour of a dead heavy character, *requiring a free mixture of grain ripened in a hot climate to produce our usual quality of bread.* It may seem preposterous to base any calculations now upon the *prospect of the crop for 1861*, but there is already one cause in existence which will undoubtedly have a considerable influence upon it, which is that the heavy lands which produce our largest yields have been so sodden and soured by the continued wet that it will be impossible to prepare that land properly to sow Autumn Wheat at any rate till very late in the year."

Messrs. STOLTERFOHT, SONS & Co.'s circular, per *Persia*, says:

"The continuance of favorable weather has allowed a good part of the crops to be cut and housed, and has allayed the strong apprehensions which were entertained at one time; but the public is apt to rush from one extreme to another, and are now indulging in far more pleasant anticipations than will probably be realized either in quantity or quality. A cheerful tone is once more observable in the home trade, but the continental business is still under the influence of political distrust. Money continues in abundance. Weather unsettled again throughout the country."

Another Liverpool circular says:

"The weather during the week has been uninterruptedly fine for harvest work, but to-day it looks unsettled and stormy; most of the wheat in this neighborhood is cut, but very little yet secured. Further acquaintance with the new crop only strengthens the conviction that even should the quantity prove an average (which is doubted,) the quality will be greatly inferior to that of late years, and that a very large proportion of foreign will be required for mixing, the stock of old English in the country being greatly reduced; it is probable, therefore, that we shall shortly see some reaction from the recent smart decline in prices. The reports of the potatoes grow more unfavorable from all parts of the country."

The Mark-lane market report for Friday Sept. 14, is as follows, confirmatory of the inferior character of the new grain:

"The supply of home-grown wheat since last day has been very small; barley and oats contracted; flour not quite so limited in quantity; and no Scotch or Irish oats. The foreign supplies since Wednesday have entirely ceased, only two cargoes of Dantsic wheat having arrived; the total for the week is short of barley, but fair of wheat and oats, and flour very limited. The wheat trade to-day was dull, although a few needy buyers are purchasing cautiously at Monday's rates. *The condition of the new wheat continues generally very damp and inferior.* Old and foreign unchanged in value."

In American Stocks an improvement is reported with a recovery of 4 ⅌ cent. in Illinois Centrals; sales on Thursday, 13th September, of Illinois Central Scrip shares at 15½ discount for cash, and 16½@15 discount for the next account day in the stock; of Federal fives at 93½; of full-paid Illinois shares at 81½@81; of Michigan Central 8 ⅌ cents at 95 ⅌ cent.; of New-York Central 6 ⅌ cents at 88½; of the 7 ⅌ cents, of 1876, at 95; of Erie Thirds Assented at 85½, and of Erie shares at 29½. On Friday, the 14th, further sales of Illinois Central Scrip at 15@14½@15½; of the Bonds at 90. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE writes:

"The demand for American Securities continues good, and a considerable amount of business has been transacted. United States 3 ⅌ cents. have been freely taken at 93, and the market cleared of all offering at that price. The 6 ⅌ cent. command 98@99. The speculation in Illinois shares has received a check from sales to realize, influenced, to some extent, by the fine weather here, which has just come in time to stop any further advance in Corn, and which must produce its effect on the price of Corn in America. The shares declined on the pressure of the account to 19⅜ discount, but quickly rallied to 16 discount; they close to-day 15⅜@15. First-class railroad bonds continue very scarce. Consols close 93⅛@93⅜ for money, and 93¼@93⅜ for account, Oct. 11."

On Saturday, Sept. 15, telegraphic news was received from New-York in London to Sept. 6, and the stock quotations here being then weak, Illinois Central returned to 17 dis., and Erie to 28½.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 12th September, gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£6,843,436	Increase	£346,615
Other deposits	13,462,063	Increase	31,144
Rest	3,780,493	Increase	2,770
Government securities	9,663,511	Unchanged.	
Other securites	19,812,757	Decrease	289,177
Notes unemployed	9,146,830	Increase	662,545

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,804,085, being a decrease of £662,545, and the stock of bullion, in both Departments, is £16,233,202, showing an increase of £63,155, when compared with the preceding returns.

The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad in the third week of September were:

	1859.	1860.	
Freight	$29,884 80	$36,894 99	Inc. $7,010 19
Passengers	11,792 71	12,399 00	Inc. 606 29
Total	$41,677 51	$49,293 99	Inc. $7,616 48

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	Sept. 22.	Sept. 15.	Sept. 22.	Sept. 15.
Citizens' Bank	$5,646,471	$5,547,435	$3,102,184	$3,170,766
Canal Bank	2,823,828	2,581,730	1,215,016	1,139,690
Louisiana	2,986,770	2,870,630	1,269,335	1,333,720
Louis'a State	4,945,879	4,723,879	2,095,938	2,107,306
Mec. & Trad.	1,349,044	1,324,879	270,923	220,170
Bk. of N. O.	1,624,562	1,563,882	491,142	464,651
Southern Bk.	549,540	557,330	369,645	443,389
Union Bank	1,347,706	1,297,748	380,910	450,061
Merchants'	569,711	597,057	89,611	109,480
Crescent City	984,957	1,039,776	125,516	119,746
Bk. of Amer.	1,043,505	1,039,812	405,777	375,239
Total	23,871,973	23,144,158	$9,815,997	$9,851,413
	Increase...	$727,815	Decrease....	$35,416

BANKS.	CIRCULATION.		DEPOSITS.	
	Sept. 22.	Sept. 15.	Sept. 22.	Sept. 15.
Citizens' Bank	$3,386,945	$3,384,955	$3,262,219	$3,242,342
Canal Bank	368,025	855,625	953,264	808,262
Louisiana	707,444	698,599	2,290,049	2,424,038
Louis'na State	1,694,450	1,725,115	4,042,113	4,050,873
Mec.& Traders	284,920	295,510	599,154	603,351
Bank of N. O.	493,645	501,890	679,917	799,941
Southern Bk.	202,475	206,625	202,238	220,830
Union Bank	375,155	384,405	1,024,221	1,124,471
Merchants' Bk	380,170	391,120	254,600	280,816
Crescent City	263,545	265,375	238,862	269,010
Bk. of America	215,815	220,185	935,397	879,624
Totals	$8,872,589	$8,919,404	14,482,034	14,621,558
	Decrease...	$56,815	Decrease....	$139,524

BANKS.	EXCHANGE.		DUE DIST. BANKS.	
	Sept. 22.	Sept. 15.	Sept. 22.	Sept. 15.
Citizens' Bank	$277,476	$263,447	$291,429	$269,194
Canal Bank	......	......	248,925	189,983
Louisiana	96,203	44,829	152,374	165,659
Louisiana St.	239,165	189,522	73,566	65,589
Mec. & Traders	106,578	144,415	41,511	28,343
Bank of N. O.	93,063	140,824	69,220	96,781
Southern Bank	215,659	154,419	......	......
Union Bank	240,669	238,599	125,388	195,835
Merchants' Bk.	53,364	62,672	57,564	45,028
Crescent City	141,525	106,256	12,473	17,694
Bk. of America	......	......	5,150	3,218
Total	$1,463,612	$1,344,983	$1,077,600	$1,078,22
	Increase...	$118,629	Decrease...	

Among the passengers by the *Persia*, Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS, one of the Trustees of the reorganization of the Erie Company, returned home from London. The English Directors, Messrs. EVANS and SPLATT, are to come out by the Bremen steamer due next week.

The London *Times* reports of the Bank of England profits:

"A half-yearly Court of the Bank of England took place to-day, Mr. BONAMY DOBREE, the Governor, presiding. The net profits in the six months ending the 31st of August were stated to be £710,143, making the 'Rest' on that day, £3,736,139, out of which a dividend for the half year was declared at the rate of 5 ⅌ cent. free of income tax. The 'Rest' will then stand at £3,008,489. In reply to a question, it was mentioned that the large increase in the 'Rest' shown in the last account arises from the usual addition at the end of the half year of the calculated accruing interest on the numerous investments held by the Bank. The present dividend being in excess of the last, will, under the Act 7th, George III., chapter 48, require the customary confirmation by ballot."

The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line in the third week of September were, in

	1859.	1860.		
Freight	$29,884 80	$36,894 99	Increase	$7,010 19
Passengers	11,792 71	12,399 00	Increase	606 29
Total	$41,677 51	$49,293 99	Increase	$7,616 48

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 20,068 bbls. Flour, 400 bbls. Corn Meal, 180,022 bush. Wheat, 35,007 bush. Corn, 7,470 bush. Oats, 348 pkgs. Provisions, and 681 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 50 bbls. including Pots, at $5 25, and Pearls at $5 50@$5 56¼ ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in fair demand and sales have been reported of 3,700 bags Rio, part at 14¼c.@14½c., and 2,800@3,000 bags Ceylon (in addition to the 4,000 bags reported yesterday,) on terms not ascertained, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been rather quiet to-day, yet prices have been sustained.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	7	7	7⅛	7¼
Middling, ⅌ lb.	10⅞	10⅞	11	11⅛
Middling Fair, ⅌ lb.	12⅜	12⅜	12¾	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—Holders of desirable lots of State and Western Flour have again advanced their asking prices, in view of the eagerness of buyers to purchase, though the latter do not appear willing to pay higher rates. Receipts, though fair, do not equal the current sales, and as stocks in the hands of receivers are being reduced, the principal factors display increasing confidence. We have heard of sales of 20,500 bbls., in lots, including superfine State at $5 20@$5 35, mainly at $5 25@$5 30; inferior to choice extra State at $5 50@$5 65, chiefly at $5 50@$5 55; superfine Western at $5 15@$5 30; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 60@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 70@$6 40; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 65@$5 70; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 90 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20	@$5 35
Extra State	5 50	@ 5 65
Superfine Western	5 15	@ 5 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 60	@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70	@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 65	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 75	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 95	@ 6 80
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@ 5 80
Extra Genesee	5 90	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 80	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is improving, being in good request. The reported transactions amount to 2,750 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $5 85@$6 10 for very poor to good superior Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 15@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian is in moderate demand, including inferior to very choice extra, $5 55@$7 50, ⅌ bbl.; 700 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is salable and steady at $3 50@$4 35 for fine and superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $3 50 for Jersey; $3 50 for MARSH's caloric dried, and $3 85 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Although the reported receipts have been quite liberal, the prevalence of an active inquiry enabled holders to obtain even higher rates. Shippers have been the principal purchasers, the demand from millers having been restricted. At the close, with a falling off in the demand, the market favored buyers decidedly. Sales have been reported of 161,000 bushels, including white Canada at $1 40; white Western, ordinary to very choice, at $1 33@$1 45; Amber Western, part at $1 31; sound Red Western at $1 29@$1 30; Amber Iowa Spring, $1 25@$1 26; Milwaukee Club at $1 23@$1 25; Chicago Spring, No. 2 and No. 1, at $1 18@$1 23, and mixed Southern at $1 41 ⅌ bushel. Corn favors sellers, being less abundant than needed by purchasers; sales 65,000 bushels, chiefly at 67c.@68c. for mixed Western, and 70c.@71c. for yellow do., ⅌ bushel. Rye continues dull and heavy, at 75c. ⅌ bushel; sales 3,000 bushels. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada at 38¼c.@39¼c.; Western at 38c.@39c., and State at 39c.@40c. ⅌ bushel. Barley is in less request, as buyers anticipate an easier market; prices are somewhat irregular; sales 3,800 bushels, including Canada on private terms, and State at 77c.@82c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day 1,000 bales North River, at 70c.@75c, for shipment, and 80c.@90c. for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Sales have been reported since our last of only 200 bales Jute, to arrive, at $90 ⅌ ton, 8 months' credit. In Boston sales transpired of 100 tons Russian, and 75 tons do. Hemp Yarns on private terms.

HOPS—Continue in fair request, including new, at 25c.@30c., and last year's crop at 14c.@20c. ⅌ lb.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 70 ⅌ thousand.

LIME—Rockland, 80c. for Common, and $1 10 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

METALS—Have been less sought after to-day, at previous prices.

MOLASSES—The demand has been moderate at unchanged rates.

NAVAL STORES—High rates of Freight check the inquiry for Crude Turpentine, which is nominal at $2 87½ ⅌ 280 lbs. Receipts during the week, 769 bbls. Estimated stock, 5,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been in fair demand, closing firmly at 40c.@41½c. ⅌ gallon. Week's receipts, 8,701 bbls. Estimated stock at the close, 8,000 bbls. Tar has been quiet, chiefly at from $2 50@$2 65 ⅌ bbl. Week's receipts, 737 bbls.; estimated stock at the close, 2,000 bbls. Resin has attracted more attention, including common at $1 37½@$1 42½, held in some instances, as high as $1 45; strained, at $1 42½@$1 45; and No. 2 at $1 50@$1 87½ ⅌ 310 lbs.; with low to pale No. 1 at $2@$3 75 ⅌ 280 lbs. Week's receipts of Resin, 28,485 bbls. Estimated stock of common, 30,000 bbls. Pitch is inactive, at $1 70 ⅌ bbl. Mr. C. J. TURNER has prepared the following statement of the

Naval-store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to Sept. 25, 1860.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls.	48,485	41,741
Spirits Turpentine, bbls.	120,801	51,519
Resin	526,607	370,820
Tar	42,900	20,956

PROVISIONS—Pork has been lightly dealt in to-day, sales having been reported of 425 bbls., in lots, including New Mess at $19 35@$19 37½; New Prime at $14@$14 12½; Old Mess at $19, and Old Prime at $13 25, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon continue inactive and nominal. Lard is quiet, at former rates; 265 tcs. and bbls. have been disposed of to-day at 12¼c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in demand, and is steady; sales 450 bbls., at $8 50@$9 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$18 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams, $10@$15 ⅌ bbl. Butter is inquired for, at 15c.@20c. for new State, and 12c.@16c. for Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese continues in request at 9c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 125 tcs., in lots, at from $4 62½@$5 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Liverpool has been in demand, including ground at 82½c.@85c., and fine at $1 40@$1 60 ⅌ sack. West India has been quiet, yet steady.

SALTPETRE—Sales here and in Boston, 400 bags, part at 11¼c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 2,500 hhds., including Cuba at 6¼c.@7¾c., and Porto Rico at 6⅝c.@7¾c.; with 1,850 boxes Havana, part at 7c.@7⅝c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 400 bbls., in lots, at 23c.@23¼c., mainly at 23c@23¼c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Rather more produce was offered to-day, and rates were essentially unaltered. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ⅌ lb.; Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13d. ⅌ bush.; Resin, 3s. 6d. ⅌ 210 lbs. For Glasgow, Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 11½d.@12½d. ⅌ bush. For London, Flour, 3s. 10½d.@4s. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 13½d.@14d. ⅌ bush.; Hops, ¾d.@1d. ⅌ lb. For Havre, Flour, 85c.@$1 ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 25c. ⅌ bush. For Bremen, Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. For Rotterdam, Flour, 4s. ⅌ bbl.

PERSONAL.

MESSRS. PAUL S. BROWN'S SONS, SUCCESSORS to Paul S. Brown, respectfully solicit the orders of their many patrons and friends for bread, cake, pastries, &c. For the convenience of their customers, the various breads and rolls will be delivered at their respective houses early every morning, and their wagon will call daily to receive orders for cake, which will be promptly delivered.
No. 172 9TH-ST., CORNER 3D-AV.

INFORMATION WANTED OF CHARLES HOWARD ROYCE, a lad, who left his home in Callicoon, Sullivan County, N. Y., about a year ago. Any information of him will be gladly received by his friends. Address C. B. ROYCE, Newburgh, N. Y. Western papers please notice.

E. Z. Z.—THOUGH DISTANT, TO MEMORY ever, ever dear. L. E.

DRY GOODS.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are now offering at retail their Fall importations of
CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
And would call the particular attention of parties furnishing to their splendid display of
NEW STYLES AND NEW IMPORTATIONS,
BROCATELLES, SATINS AND SATIN DELAINES,
TAPESTRIES, TAMBOURETS, PLUSHES, REPS,
LASTINGS,
HANDSOME STRIPED COTTON
AND WORSTED DAMASK,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
CORNICES, BANDS AND PINS.
With an unusually large stock of
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACES AND MUSLINS,
AND GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own manufacture.

S. & H. are prepared to execute, at extremely low prices, every style of curtain work, upholstering and decorating, in the elegant and substantial style for which they are celebrated.

NEW PARIS DRESS GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open their
FALL IMPORTATIONS
OF BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
WATERED SILKS AND
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
PLAIN AND FANCY POPLINS,
MERINOS AND OTTOMAN CLOTHS.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

NEW BALL DRESSES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have just received
A superb assortment of
NEW DRESS GOODS FOR EVENING DRESSES.
PLAIN SILKS in all the new colors.
White and Colored Illusions, Crêpes,
Tarlatans, &c., &c.
POINT LACE FLOUNCINGS,
SCARFS, CAPES AND SHAWLS.
J. G. & CO. invite special attention to their magnificent stock of Real Laces and French Embroideries, containing many novelties, manufactured expressly for their retail trade.
BLACK LACE SHAWLS, CAPES,
VEILS, BARBES AND COIFFURES.
No. 729 Broadway,
Corner Waverley-place.

CURTAINS, LAMBREQUINS, VALENCES.
LAMBREQUINS, New Styles. CURTAINS,
VALENCES, New Styles.
VALENCES. CURTAINS, LAMBREQUINS,
New Styles.
SATIN DE LAINES, BROCATELLES, DAMASKS,
New Styles.
NOTTINGHAM LACE, VESTIBULE LACE,
at
KELTY'S No. 359 KELTY'S BROADWAY, N. Y. KELTY'S No. 359.

BRUSSELS CARPETS (NOT TAPESTRIES. Now receiving, in desirable patterns, and good quality:
TAPESTRY CARPETS—a job lot, cheap,
only 87½c. per yard.
THREE-PLY CARPETS,
90c. per yard.
SUPER INGRAIN CARPETS,
70c. per yard.
All at reduced prices. Terms cash only.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 31 Howard-st.,
Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

ARAB CLOAKS,
FIVE DOLLARS.
ARAB CLOAKS $5 50
ARAB CLOAKS 6 00
ARAB CLOAKS 6 50
ARAB CLOAKS 7 00
At W. K. PEYTON'S,
No. 264 Bowery,
near Houston-st.

FEPHY WORSTED REDUCED TO 12 1-2 cents.
400 nice-fitting Corsets only $1.
Good Skirts 75c. and $1. Children's 25c.
New style Dress Trimmings, very cheap.
Gold Belts, Clasps, Buckles and Hair Nets.
Alexandre's Gloves and English Hosiery.
At ALGER'S Cheap Store, No. 882 Broadway.
N. B.—East side, near 19th-st.

MILLINERY.

AT JAMES TUCKER'S,
Nos. 759 and 361 BROADWAY.
NEW PARIS FLOWERS!
NEW PARIS FLOWERS!
FEATHERS! FEATHERS!
BRIDAL SETS! BRIDAL SETS!!
VEILS! VEILS!! VEILS!!!
COIFFURES! COIFFURES!!
AND
TOILET FIXINGS IN ABUNDANCE.
The Marriageable is perpetual for bridal sets.

NO. 318 CANAL-STREET.
Madame RALLINGS will THIS DAY open five cases of French Bonnets received direct from Paris.
Mr. Rallings will remain in Europe for some months, and will continue to send the latest styles of Bonnets by every steamer.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, AND TO Dealers in Millinery Goods and the Trade generally, I am now prepared to furnish double-cape net bonnet frames in quantities required by the trade, and respectfully solicit orders for the same. I also hereby notify all persons that they are forbid to make, manufacture or sell double-cape net bonnet frames, or in any manner whatever infringe upon my patent, (reissued May 15, 1860,) for manufacturing the same, as I shall prosecute all persons infringing the same to the fullest extent of the law.
WHITTEN E. KIDD,
No. 60 McDougal-st., New-York City.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1860.

PARIS MILLINERY.—GRAND OPENING FOR City ladies of choice and exquisite novelties in Dress Hats, Caps, Head-dresses and Lace Goods, on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at Mrs. LOVETT'S, No. 753 Broadway, to which their attention is respectfully invited by Mrs. LOVETT, importer of Dress Hats, Caps, Head-dresses, &c.

AT MRS. SIMMONS', NO. 637 BROADWAY, the second grand opening will take place on THURSDAY, 27th inst. An entire new stock, per last steamer, just received.
Mrs. W. SIMMONS,
No. 637 Broadway.

MESDAMES MATHILDE & CO., SUCCESSors to B. Lenz, No. 1 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., near Grace Church, will open their latest importations of Paris Fall and Winter Millinery, on THURSDAY, the 27th.

PARIS MILLINERY.—MADAME FERRERO, No. 5 Great Jones-st., has just received the latest Paris styles of Fall and Winter Bonnets, Caps, Head-dresses, Flowers, Feathers, Laces, &c.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—LOST, IN BROOKLYN, BEtween the hours of 4 o'clock Monday evening and 8 o'clock Tuesday evening, a small black-morocco POCKETBOOK, containing over $2,000, as follows: Four notes on the Bank of the Interior, Albany, of $500 each, and about $200 in small notes. Apply at No. 7 Warren-st., New-York, up stairs.

LOST—AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON MONDAY evening, Sept. 24, an embroidered POCKET HANDKERCHIEF, edged with lace, with the initials S. E. B., worked in the corner. Also, a tortoise-shell EYE-GLASS, has been mended at the hinge. Also, a pearl-colored GLOVE. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at No. 6 East 14th-st.

LOST—A LADIES' GOLD ENAMELED WATCH and CHAIN in passing yesterday (partly by omnibus) from 37th to Grand-st., by way of 5th-av. and Broadway. A liberal reward will be given on leaving it at No. 17 East 37th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS

MUCILAGE!—(SUPERIOR ADHESIVE) MUCILage for Bank, office and general use, can be purchased by the City and Country Trade, lower for cash than ever, at BURNET'S Manufactory, Nos. 45 and 45½ Pine-st. Maker and inventor of Burnet's Patent Screw Bottle Cap.

SEWING MACHINES.

SECOND-HAND FAMILY SEWING MACHINE FOR SALE CHEAP.—One of Singer's best make, quite new, in rosewood case, will be sold cheap. Apply at the office of *Our Musical Friend*, No. 458 Broadway, up stairs.

C. PATCH & CO., SEWING MACHINE NEEdles and Trimmings of every description, whole sale and retail. H. E. WELTON & CO., Agts. 458 B'way.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 38 EAST 24TH-ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The lessons for the sixth year will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Classics, mathematics, Spanish, German, English studies, besides the French, which is the language of the school; 17 teachers. No money or pains spared to render this institution as complete as possible. Gymnastics and equitation. References, names of former pupils and their parents, &c., in circulars. There is a Primary Department.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. A punctual attendance of her pupils is respectfully requested. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, No. 10 Grammercy Park, (East 20th-st.) Applications for the admission of pupils to her school can be made by letter until the 1st of September. After that date, Miss HAINES will be at home to attend to them in person.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., (near 5th-av.)
Mrs. WILLIAMES takes pleasure in announcing to her patrons that, in consequence of numerous applications from parents and guardians, she has added to her school the adjoining building, which enables her to offer enlarged and improved accommodations to her pupils.
A large and well-arranged room on the first floor will be devoted to gymnastic purposes, where her pupils may daily enjoy the advantages of the most desirable system of indoor exercises, under the direction of a competent instructress.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.
PROFESSOR A. BAILLOT'S
ANTI-BOOK SYSTEM,
Or, nature's practical method for teaching languages.
Classes for ladies, for gentlemen and for children.
NEW-YORK—Wood's Buildings, No. 563 Broadway.
BROOKLYN—No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall.
The classes for 1860-61, will begin on
MONDAY, OCT. 1,
and Prof. BAILLOT will be in attendance to receive subscribers, from the 20th September,
in New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 9 to 8 P. M.; every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 3 to 8 P. M., and in Brooklyn every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 8 to 12 A. M.
The reputation of Prof. A. BAILLOT, and of his system, has spread so far and wide in the community, that it is needless to enter into long details about the advantages and success of his method without books.
Perfect practical proficiency in reading, writing and speaking French is guaranteed in a course of 100 lessons.
A pamphlet, containing full particulars as to the system, days and hours of the classes, terms, &c., and giving references and testimonials, may be had at the rooms in New-York and in Brooklyn.

MISS HAVENS
Will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.
Her school circulars may be obtained at any time at her residence, No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., at the bookstores of Messrs. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, and also of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.
Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1; previous to which date applications for the admission of pupils made to her by letter will receive her prompt attention.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this Institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
The next term will begin on Monday, Oct. 1. A final examination for admission will be held at the College on Friday, 28th inst., at 9½ o'clock, on which day also students absent from, and deficient at, the concluding examination in June last, and candidates for admission who were conditionally received at that time, will present themselves for examination.
CHAS. KING, LL. D.,
President Columbia College.

MRS. LEVERETT,
NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,
Will reopen her English and French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Circulars, stating terms and course of instruction, may be obtained at her residence.

GLENMORE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS,
ON THE HUDSON.
References—Profs. Bache and Henry, Washington; Profs. Mahan and Bartlett, West Point, and others. Address, for circulars, B. F. GREENE, Director, &c., Glenmore, near Troy, N. Y.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Lexington-av., near 37th-st.
Term commences Sept. 10.

APTOMMAS' NEW ESTABLISHMENT, conducted as a private European family, EXCLUSIVELY FOR LADIES' ACCOMPLISHMENTS, and also to afford a home for those who desire to pursue their studies under eminent artists in New-York City, without being subjected to the ordinary rules and restrictions of boarding-schools.
EVERY-DAY LESSONS (fifty in the quarter,) adopted as the only effective mode of teaching. For prospectus apply to Mr. APTOMMAS, No. 114 West 34th-st., New-York.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's, No. 884 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

CEDARCROFT BOARDING-SCHOOL—Near Boiling Spring, eight miles from Jersey City; HOWARD HINTON, A. M. Locality healthy and retired. Boys prepared for college or business. References, President Columbia College, Rector Trinity Church, N. Y., and present patrons. Circulars at Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway. Address of Principal, No. 10 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—ON THE banks of the East River; is perfectly secluded, and affords unusual facilities for training daughters, under strictly family influences, in a thorough and accomplished education. Visits are made in twenty minutes, by *Mattano*, from Fulton-slip, at 9, 1 and 4 o'clock; or by either of the ferries, and circulars had at Mr. BROWN'S, No. 819 Broadway.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 28 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND ARTEAGA'S French day and boarding-school, Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs. Complete course of studies. French, Spanish and German taught without extra charges. New scholars admitted only under 14 years of age. Juvenile Department under Mme. LESPINASSE'S care.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Term begins Sept. 13. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and after Sept. 6 at the school.

MISS E. LENDRUM'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 11. A very limited number of Boarding pupils will be received in the family. Circulars may be obtained at her residence.

FEW INSTITUTIONS SO FULLY MEET *the wants of those educating daughters abroad, as the Young Ladies' Institute, Auburn, N. Y. Parents should learn its peculiar advantages from circulars, obtained of Ivison & Phinney, Derby & Jackson, C. M. Saxton & Co., New-York, or of the Principal.*

JOSEPH KARGE'S SCHOOL WILL OPEN September 17, at No. 1,214 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts., for the instruction of boys in all the branches of a complete English and classical education, and in the French and German languages.

HOBART HALL, NO. 98 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., for the Christian education of young ladies, Boarding and Day Scholars, will open MONDAY, Sept. 17, 1860. Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory department,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No 683, at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at No. 156 2d-av.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL AND MR. MILLS respectfully announce that their School for Young Ladies, No. 7 West 22d-st., is now organized and ready for the reception of pupils. A Preparatory School forms a part of the organization.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AV., CORner 29th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 13. For terms apply as above, or at No. 163 Lexington-av. Rev S. R. DAVIS and D. P. LEE, Principals.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S FRENCH AND English High School, Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, (Madison-square,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Boarders, day boarders and day scholars.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT SCHOOL FOR boys, No. 866 Broadway, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars at R. LOCKWOOD & SON'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 EAST 18th-st., near Stuyvesant-square will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 18.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 15 West 26th-st., (opposite Trinity Chapel.)

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. —Mr. ELISEE CHARLIER, No. 1,002 Broadway, 1st door above 26th-st., east side.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens Monday, Sept. 17.

NOTICE.—COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, No. 75 Henry-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 10. SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.

MISS ALLERTON'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 49 West 19th-st., will open Monday, Sept. 17.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME LE DUC'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 19. Apply for circulars at Madame LE DUC'S, No. 406 West 23d-st. Advantages unequaled.

LADIES' FRENCH COURSE.
MADAME SCHAAP undertakes by her entirely new method, which has met with complete success, to impart instruction, so that in six months' tuition, embracing two lessons of two hours each, weekly, her pupils shall be able to speak, read and write the French language fluently and grammatically. Terms for six months' course, $18. Private tuition for six months, $50. For further particulars, inquire at the Course Rooms, No. 192 6th-av., second door above 13th-st, New-York, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 P. M.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM,
No. 68, West 26th-st.
REV. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., RECTOR.
A select school for boys in the rudiments of a liberal education, and young gentlemen more advanced in study. The annual course of study will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 24. Circulars at the principal book-stores, and, after Sept. 20, at the school rooms.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
No. 60 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Pupils received at all ages and prepared for college or business pursuits.
JOHN ARRELL, A. M., Principal.

MISS KENNEDY'S
Private Classes for Young Ladies, No. 33 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Miss KENNEDY also receives a limited number of Young Ladies as boarding-pupils. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, or will be forwarded to applicants if desired.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.
For circulars, &c., apply as above.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFF'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 13 West 24th-st., near Madison-square,
Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
The Misses DANFORTH will receive their pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —A Boarding-School for Boys.—The forty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Nov. 1, 1860. For circulars, address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MRS. A. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

MISS SCHENKBERG, NO. 26 EAST-20TH-ST., will reopen her school on Monday, Sept. 17th.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF FOUR YEARS' STANDING, who has had much experience in teaching, and has had charge of a Normal Academy several years, is now ready to resume teaching, and will receive pupils for private instruction in the ancient and modern languages, and other branches; or will engage his service as teacher in a school. Address W. P., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHERS.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife having had several years' experience in teaching, desire situations in the same institution; the former to teach the Classics and Higher English; the latter vocal and instrumental Music. Both possess a good knowledge of French. Should a favorable position for the gentlemen only be offered, it would be accepted. Address J., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF HARVARD College desires a few private pupils to fit for College. References: President Felton and Rev. Dr. Walker, Cambridge; Rev. Dr. Lothrop, Boston; Rev. Dr. Osgood, Prof. H. Webster, Wm. C. Noyes, Esq., William Tracy, Esq., C. P. Kirkland, Esq., New-York. Address Box No. 901 Post-office.

AS MUSIC TEACHER.—A FRENCH LADY, A perfect pianist and player, pupil from the first masters, from Paris, wishes to give private lessons for $10 per quarter; French private lessons, reading, writing, and conversation, $10 per quarter. Address M. S., Union-square Post-office, Broadway. Best references if required.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.—AN ENGAGEment wanted as teacher in some institutes or private families, by an artist who has taught the above arts in some of the principal institutes and private families in this City. Best references given. Terms moderate. Address L. K., No. 45 Bleecker-st.

IMPORTANT TO ALL—WISHING INSTRUCtion in English, classics, mathematics or French, (at their residences,) by an experienced teacher, graduate of Yale College, (speaking French fluently.) Address RALPH DAYTON, No. 9 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., or call at 1 P. M.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN PHONOGRAPHY, music, or English branches, would be given to adults or children, in part payment for board of two persons, (husband and wife,) in a strictly private family. References of the highest character can be furnished. Address HOME, care of Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE to obtain a situation in a school or private family, to instruct in the English branches, French and music. Excellent references given and required. Salary a secondary object. Address Miss C. M., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY desires a reëngagement as resident governess in a private family, to instruct in the English branches and music; also, the rudiments of French and Latin, if required; unexceptionable references exchanged. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

AS MUSIC TEACHER.—A YOUNG FRENCH lady—student of the Conservatory at Paris—able to teach singing, piano, music and the French, desires to find a position or some pupils. Address, by note, No. 542 Broadway, to Miss GRIGNON, care of Mr. Urso.

WANTED—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, AS RESIdent teacher, for the common English branches. An industrious man and good disciplinarian can hear of the situation, with board and a fair salary, by calling, in the morning, at No. 88 West 25th-st.

BOARDING PUPILS.—A LADY WHO HAS A small private school, would like two young girls as boarding pupils; they would receive the kindest care and attention; unexceptionable reference given. Address R. G., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY competent to teach music, French and English, desires a situation as governess in a private family. Address A. H. L., Box No. 211 Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.
Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is located.

CONGRESS
C. & W.
WATER.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus
Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.
Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Dépôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.
CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.
Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

THE EVERGREENS.—THE ANNUAL ELECtion for two Trustees, to fill the places of Messrs. James M. Seabury and Saml. E. Johnson, whose term of office expires, will take place on MONDAY, Oct. 1 next, from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M., at the office No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn. By order of the Board.
F. B. STRIKER, D. D. WINANT and HENRY SEEBERT, Inspectors of Election.
JOHN BENNETT, General Agent.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.—This unrivaled remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Complaints, derangement of the Liver, Salt Rheum, and diseases peculiar to women, continues to work out marvelous cures.
See certificates from gentlemen of the highest respectability by sending for a pamphlet.
Natural Water, $3 per dozen.
Bathing water, $8 per dozen. C. L. MATHER,
Agent, Astor House and No. 533 Broadway.

FULTON-STREET PRAYER-MEETING.—The CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER, of this week, contains a full verbatim report of the anniversary of the Fulton-st. Prayer-Meeting. Single copies for sale at the office, No. 103 Fulton-st.

BOOTS, GAITERS AND SHOES, OF ALL styles; also, boys' boots, gaiters and shoes of my own manufacture, the best and cheapest. You will always find a large assortment at R. MARTIN'S old stand, No. 74 Nassau-st., near John-st.

FOR WARMING CHURCHES, HOUSES, &c., get Bartlett's Patent Heaters for Wood or Coal. They are economical and free from gas.
BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway.

TO SHIRT BOSOM MAKERS.—STEVENS' Patent Bosom Folder, by which 150 dozen per day can be folded, in all sized plaits, from ⅜ inch upward. Price reduced. J. STEVENS, No. 569 8th-av.

DR. RIGGS' TRUSS CHALLENGES COMparison with any other. New appliances for varicole and enlarged veins, No. 2 Barclay-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—THOMAS W. VALENTINE, Esq., will address the TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, at Room No. 19 Cooper Institute, on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*The Importance of Union among Teachers.* All friends of education are invted to attend.
HENRY W. DUNSHEE, President,
GEORGE F. WICKES, Secretary.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope, new style for cards, &c., No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address for Ten Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of Twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers New York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Robert le Diable.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Hamlet.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Monkey Boy.

WINTER GARDEN—The Magic Joke—Phelim O'Donnell—Born to Good Luck.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Royalist—A Race for a Widow.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Widow's Victim—A Glance at New-York—Jack Shepard.

NEW BOWERY—Richilieu—The Hebrew Son—Hercules, King of Clubs.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Joseph and his Brethren.

PALACE GARDENS—American Institute Fair.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The additional details of European news, published in this morning's Times, are highly important. We give a succinct account of the events that have lately occurred in Italy. King Francis II. has left Gaeta for Madrid. The particulars of his flight, and of the public entry of Garibaldi into Naples, will be found interesting in the extreme. The Revolution has already extended from Naples to the Roman States, and many towns in the latter are in open revolt. General Lamoricière, according to latest advices, was in Ancona with some 8,000 troops. An overwhelming Sardinian force was in his immediate vicinity, and a battle was daily expected. The recall of the French Ambassador from Turin is not regarded as evidence of a Diplomatic rupture, but rather as a French protest against the invasion of the Pontifical Dominions. Some authorities go so far as to say that it was with the consent of France that Sardinian troops crossed the Roman frontiers. Austria is making great warlike preparations, but they are limited to the defence of Venetia, whose turn will come after Rome has been liberated. Victor Emanuel is even now, in reality, "King of Italy."

It seems very hard to determine positively the fate of Gen. Walker, in the variety of conflicting reports which reach us relative to him. Yesterday we announced, on the authority of a telegram from New-Orleans, that he was not only alive, but would soon be permitted to return to the United States. To-day we have another telegram from the same uncertain source which assures us that he has been shot. The telegram announces the arrival of a British steamer with the remnant of Walker's party, and the intelligence that he was executed on the 12th inst., but that Col. Rudler was still held a prisoner.

Hon. Henry Winter Davis, last evening, addressed a large and enthusiastic audience in Baltimore, on the political issues of the pending campaign. He took bold and decided ground against the Democratic Party, as represented by both Douglas and Breckinridge, ascribing all the troubles in which the country is now involved to their eternal agitations. He declared his readiness to do everything honorable for the election of Mr. Bell, but at the same time preferred the success of Mr. Lincoln before that of either of the Democratic candidates. Fusion, in New-York or elsewhere, he bitterly denounced. Mr. Davis' speech, which we give a very full abstract of elsewhere, was enthusiastically received.

Senator Douglas, yesterday, arrived at Cincinnati from Columbus, by special train, receiving demonstrations of welcome on the part of his friends at every stopping place. At Cincinnati a great reception awaited him, and he was escorted to his hotel by a procession. He subsequently addressed a large crowd in Court-house-square.

The Republicans gathered in great numbers again at Cooper Institute, last evening, and listened to addresses from Mr. Moses H. Grinnell, who presided; Mr. Sterne B. Chittenden, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and Lieut.-Gov. Noble, of Wisconsin. The two first were particularly severe with the Union-saving merchants. Mr. Stevens' speech was a lengthy review of the course of parties on the questions of a Protective Tariff and Slavery.

The Seventeenth Ward National Union Club held a meeting last evening at the "Tilford House," Seventh street, upon which occasion speeches were made by Mr. James Brooks and C. C. Egan.

The Prince of Wales arrived at St. Louis on Wednesday evening by steamer, and was received by a large crowd at the landing with demonstrations of respect and welcome. Yesterday he visited the grounds on which the great Agricultural Fair is being held, accompanied by his suite.

The incidents attending the capture of the slaver *Storm King*, which was on Wednesday brought into the port of Norfolk, will be found detailed in the letter of our correspondent, who was on board the frigate *San Jacinto* when the capture was made.

The Grand Jury has indicted two of the Harbor-Masters of this port, named Masten and Anable, and a Deputy to one of them, named Van Ness, for having demanded extortionate fees for giving merchants the places for their ships to which they were entitled by law. In the affidavits on which the indictments are based, various instances are specified, in which sums ranging from $3 to $50 were thus extorted. The accused parties have been arrested and held to bail.

The Episcopal Convention yesterday transacted a large amount of routine business, including the election of Committees for the ensuing year, the reception of reports and other interesting matters. The most exciting matter was an attempt of Mr. John Jay, Jr., in the morning, to elicit discussion and action on the subject of the Slave-trade in New-York. He was at the time gagged by parliamentary tactics, but was more successful during the evening session, when he managed to prepare a similar resolution with a lengthy address showing a mass of precedents for Episcopal action in the premises.

Flora Temple trotted three miles on the Centreville Course yesterday, in a match which was made to beat the time of the celebrated trotter, *Dutchman*—7:32½, which she failed to do after two attempts. Her time was 7:33¾ and 7:43½. A protest was entered by *Flora's* owner that the course was 18 feet 8 inches more than a mile.

The Fifth Regiment, Col. Schwarzwaelder, with 375 men, proceeded to Bedloe's Island, yesterday, for a week's encampment, the Government having permitted them the use of the barracks at that place, and provided them with four barbettes with which to practice artillery drill. The regiment will parade in full uniform on Wednesday next, when they will be reviewed by Gen. Sandford. Tickets will be furnished to all suitable persons who desire to visit the island on that day.

In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, the Croton water contract with A. J. Hackley was confirmed, thus permitting that important work to proceed; the ordinance creating the office of City Railroad Inspector was passed, and the Mayor sent a veto message of the resolution for opening new specifications for cleaning the streets. Nothing of importance was done by the Board of Councilmen.

The will of Rev. Courtlandt Van Rensselaer was yesterday admitted to probate by the Surrogate. By this will a number of charitable bequests are made, mostly for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church. In the "Mëen Fün" trade-mark case, noticed in yesterday's Times, Justice Bosworth, in the Supreme Court, delivered an opinion denying the application for an injunction.

The speculative movement was again large in the Stock Market, yesterday. There was more feverishness in prices, and the quotations varied on Erie and Harlem through the day 2@2½ ℔ cent., closing firm. New-York Central 91½. The Western shares steady. Money in good supply on Stocks, at 7 ℔ cent. In Discounts the preference is more marked for the very best paper. Exchange steady, with the prospect of a good supply against both Cotton and Grain.

Flour and Wheat opened briskly at improved prices; but as the demand became less active, the tendency at the close was in favor of buyers. A livelier business was transacted in Corn, at firmer rates. Sugars and Coffee were likewise more sought after. Cotton and Provisions were quiet. Whisky was in less request and was cheaper. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay and Hops, at uniform quotations. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

The Resurrection of Walker.

The telegraph is not conspicuous for consistency. The various and irreconcilable dispositions it has made of Gen. Walker; its contradictory representations as to the condition of his band previous to the reported capture; the doubts it left surrounding the capture itself; and its successive averments that Walker was to be shot, and that he had been shot, and that after all he is not to be shot; render its testimony exceedingly suspicious; and repeat to us the moral that facts by lightning are less trustworthy than those attested by that tardier witness, the mail. And to complicate the matter still further, we have now a repetition of the statement that Walker has been *actually shot*, though no date or details are given.

Whatever the fact may prove to be, the public will accept it with equanimity. If he is dead we shall have the consolation of knowing that his fillibustering efforts will not be repeated. If he should prove to be still living and is to return unscathed to his country, the statement can only be received with quiet resignation, and a philosophic endeavor to extract contentment from a dispensation so inscrutable. And this perhaps we may do, by reflecting that much of the fillibuster's prestige, and consequently his power for mischief, have been lost in this ill-advised and insanely mismanaged expedition. Hitherto the doubt whether the chief was more noted for pluck or for luck—the superstitious confidence in his destiny, which convinced the class to which his temptations were addressed that a splendid future, in which his followers should participate, awaited him, as Peru awaited Pizarro, and Mexico Cortez—has always repaired his losses and restored his means of mischief. It is impossible that this sort of faith should, in view of his latest failure, retain its old prevalence. To the meanest capacity it must be evident that, in holding out to his followers the idea of his aid having been solicited by an influential party in Honduras, to whom he was merely bearing reinforcements, Walker, who well understands Central America, and well knows the universal detestation in which his name is held by Spanish Americans, was guilty of practicing a cruel deception. His expedition lacked the necessary provision even for its very short sea voyage; its numbers were wholly disproportioned to the enemy to be encountered; and the leader seems to have made no reckoning upon what was the most likely of all things, that the British cruisers known to be in the neighborhood of Ruatan would interfere against him.

These inexcusable errors and oversights were the prologue to successive disasters, demonstrating the good fighting qualities of the Hondurenos, and the weakness of the fillibusters even in conflict with the despised "Greasers." One half of his original party perished the victims of his unprincipled temerity; the rest have returned in suffering and poverty. Walker has either perished or else comes back with a life justly forfeited, restored to him by the magnanimity of enemies; a fact, it might be supposed, sufficient of itself to bind him to the preservation of peace for all time to come. These humiliating incidents of the business cannot fail to strip the adventurer of confidence and influence. Too obviously he lacks the skill, the sagacity, the resources of a military chief; and moreover, and what is most important, fortune has deserted, or rather is now seen never to have favored his plans. He has been uniformly successful only in saving his own life. And even in this particular, his followers have not always shared his good luck.

And while this lesson is furnished to the victims of his ambition, he has learned one himself. It is only now and then that men have opportunities to see posthumous portraits of themselves. Twenty years ago, a false report ran through London, announcing the death of Lord Brougham; and in all the papers of the following day appeared elaborate biographies of the Ex-Chancellor, with more or less friendly appreciations of his merits and character. The same chance to anticipate the judgment of posterity is furnished to Walker. His supposed execution has elicited the general and not unkindly comments of the Press upon his career and its supposed event; and perhaps he can find no more profitable occupation for the first leisure hours of his return, than to collate these testimonials, and give their aggregate estimate of himself a candid consideration. If they do not impress him with the conviction that the voice of mankind is unanimous in the condemnation of his aims and efforts, and that he has only enough of life left, if busily employed, to redeem his character, he must possess an insensibility to public opinion that fairly designates him as an incurable outlaw and a social pest. We have enough faith in the man to believe that, if still living, he will shrink from this judgment, and mend his ways.

The Mexican Crisis.

Late advices from the Mexican capital, by way of San Francisco and the Pony Express, inform us that the siege of Mexico by the Liberals had actually begun in the first days of September. The Liberal army, under Gen. Gonzales Ortega, was investing the city, and couriers had been dispatched to Acapulco to order up the whole force of Alvarez to the "good work" of crushing Miramon and his faction forever in their last retreat.

It was doubtful, however, whether the old Pacific chieftain could reply to the summons, for the consequences of the severe defeat sustained by his son, Diego Alvarez, at Iguala, were likely to compel his attention nearer home. The fashion of this defeat terribly illustrates the character of the conflict now waging in Mexico. Cut off by the superior forces of Vicario, a body of twelve hundred Pintos, under the son of Alvarez, were massacred to a man. Four hundred of these unhappy persons were butchered, solemnly, one by one, and the rest speared to death by the lancers of the clerical General. Scenes like this, when they come to us glowing with the historical and romantic interest which attaches to the ancient races of Syria and the East, startle the Christian world into an indignant demand for intervention, in the name of our common humanity. The most apathetic citizen of London or New-York shudders in his easy chair at the story of the sack of Damascus or the massacres of Zahleh; but when the same enormities are perpetrated, as it were, within sight of the flag of the nation which boasts itself the freest and the most Christian of States, we read of them as unconcernedly as we do of rebellions in the heart of China, and wholesale guillotinings on the banks of the Hoang-Ho. There is no village probably in the whole circuit of our Republic in which the voice of the slaughtered Christians of Syria has not ere this been heard. We take up collections for the ruined people of Beyrout in our churches, and offer up our prayers for the pacification of the Lebanon. But neither the dictates of our common nature, outraged by the great riot of blood going on at our doors in Mexico, nor the most imperative pleadings of political wisdom, urging us to action, in the name of Republicanism and order, upon this surging chaos of passion which rages along our frontier, seem able to produce the slightest effect upon the popular mind, or to call away the attention of statesmen for a moment from the squabbles of domestic partizanship to this grave national and indeed cosmopolitan question.

The French Minister, M. Dubois de Saligny, who arrived in this City yesterday by the *Persia*, comes charged, as we have reason to believe, by his Government, to neglect no means of persuading the American Cabinet to coöperate heartily with the Cabinets of England, Prussia and France in establishing order in Mexico, under almost any conditions, and in the name of almost any leader, as the only sure and pacific way of putting an end at once to the distractions of the Mexican Republic, and to the pretensions of Spain. In her actual attitude towards Mexico, Spain appears to be entirely isolated, and it will be very largely the fault of our own too passive Administration, if she shall find an opportunity of seducing any of the great Powers into the support of the mad and perilous policy into which the excesses of a few Mexican fanatics have combined, with the intoxication of her late Moorish victories, to seduce her.

The Programme of Mr. Lindsay.

Mr. Lindsay, that uncommissioned commissioner of the British Government, has laid the particulars of his errand before the Boston Chamber of Commerce. He hopes to effect various ameliorations in our international maritime system, seeking several important concessions from the American Government, and offering valuable returns on the part of his own country. His demands relate to our present laws regarding the responsibility of shipowners for damages at sea, the rule of the road at sea, crimes committed on the high seas, and he also desires a modification of our system of signal lights, so as to coincide with that used by English merchantmen. Little difficulty need be apprehended in obtaining a ready and favorable response upon all these points. They have long been called for by our own shipping interests; and it is only because great interests seldom condescend to invade the lobby and employ the ordinary methods of expediting beneficial legislation, that the desires of Mr. Lindsay have not been anticipated.

But there are other suggestions in this programme that will be received with less favor. The admission of England to a participation in the American coasting trade is of these. The change solicited is not merely what Mr. Lindsay represents it—a concession to international good feeling. It requires a radical departure from the protective system, which our Government still retains as a tradition, and which pervades our tariff, our scale of fishing bounties, and our navigation laws. To comply with this demand, would imply an acceptance of free-trade principles in their broadest scope, and a readiness to carry through our whole body of commercial legislation this still novel dogma.

Mr. Lindsay forgets that while freedom of the coasting trade coheres perfectly with the actual commercial polity of Great Britain, it would be irreconcileable with that of the United States. Indeed, no better illustration of this fact could be desired, than that Mr. Lindsay finds it necessary to make war upon our laws of maritime registration, simply because they also retain the element of protection. Evidently, the first step to be taken in the projected evangelization of the American people, is to remove their doubts about Free-trade, and plunge them in that same whirlpool of experiment upon which British interests are tossing. Let Mr. Lindsay then, if he would succeed, abandon special pleading, and addict himself to the propagation of great general principles.

It cannot fail to strike the most casual listener to Mr. Lindsay's logic, that he is less than candid in his presentation of his views. Measured by his modest valuation, the objects for which it is well known he came to this country, are those which he regards as of secondary interest, and almost as matters of indifference. Thus the restrictions upon the coasting trade, which in England are known to be the great rock of offence on the part of this Government, and which have been made the subject of prolonged and pertinacious representations at Washington, Mr. Lindsay informs us are of very exaggerated moment; and that it is rather to appease a vulgar and senseless prejudice, than to secure any material advantage, that he desires their abrogation. It is not as an injury and a wrong that he would see the thing swept away, but simply as an annoyance, upon the abatement of which the temper of John Bull would be freed from a source of petty irritation. The disproportion between the act solicited and the result promised is so palpable, that Mr. Lindsay will pardon the doubt as to the perfect sincerity of his statement. When, moreover, he urges the abolition of our registry laws, and places foremost as an inducement the convenience accruing to American trade, he cannot escape the same suspicion. It would have been far more to the purpose had he frankly stated his points in the light of the benefits they held out to English commerce, and, resting his case there, appealed to our spirit of comity and good-fellowship for a generous reciprocity.

Nor is this the only indication of Mr. Lindsay's imperfect acquaintance with our people and with the methods through which Government is influenced. His itinerary through the country is restricted to a half dozen cities, where he proposes to address the several Chambers of Commerce, and thus obtain their active support for his negotiations at Washington. Independently of the circumstance that this species of canvassing, where a stranger undertakes to influence the people in order to control the Government, is at once novel and distasteful, he obviously labors under the idea that here, as in England, Chambers of Commerce are powerful motors of governmental machinery. The fact, whatever the reason may be, is otherwise. It has never been the custom of Congress to borrow its inspirations from these bodies, perhaps because they do not generally represent the highest commercial sense of the nation, or possibly because they have not that legal and authoritative character which English law has wisely given them. There is no ammunition with which Mr. Lindsay could have charged weapons destined to carry the fortifications at the capital less effective than the votes, memorials, and representations of these bodies.

When to Secede.

The Southern Disunionists are exercising a good deal of prudence in their plans and projects for carrying their schemes into execution. They evince very little of that headlong zeal which has sometimes characterized them. They are not disposed to rush to arms instantly and wage a war of extermination upon the North as they have at times threatened to do hitherto—but are suggesting various modes of accomplishing their object, with a view of selecting the one which shall involve least risk. Part are opposed to any one State seceding alone. Some want one State to take the lead, and some another. One man thinks it madness to move until Virginia and the other border States are disposed to join in the movement, and others think it much greater madness to dream that they will ever do so. And there is a still greater diversity of opinion as to the time of secession,—whether they should secede at once, or wait for some "overt act."

In this diversity of sentiment the Charleston *Mercury* makes one suggestion which will probably meet universal concurrence. That sagacious journal is of the opinion that if they are to secede at all, they had better do it while Mr. Buchanan is in office, rather than after Lincoln comes in. It bases its opinion upon an article in the *Constitution*, contending that in the pending sectional controversy the North is the *aggressor*. The *Mercury* jumps at the hint. If that is the President's opinion, then he must concede the right of the South to repel aggression. Then he won't send the Army and Navy to put down the South, if they make the attempt. But Lincoln will. Therefore, it would be wisest to make the movement now.

Hear the *Mercury*:

> "Mr. Lincoln will not be installed in office before the 4th of March next. Long before this time the Southern States will have determined their course; and if this course shall be a secession from the Union by one or more Southern States, Mr. Buchanan will have to guide the course of the General Government to meet it. If he thinks that a State has a right to secede from the Union, *of course he cannot order any portion of the United States army or navy against a seceding State.* If he attempts coercion, every Southern man in his Cabinet, and in the army and navy, will doubtless leave them. Congress has no power to control the President's views of the Constitution, and the duty it involves. He must, as the Chief Executive of the United States, act for himself; and enforce his own conscientious conceptions of the rights of the States, under the Constitution of the United States."

We agree with the *Mercury* on the point of policy. We cannot guarantee the accuracy of its calculations in regard to Mr. Buchanan; indeed, we should be very unwilling to guarantee anything which depends in any way upon his action. We do not believe that he would sit quietly by and permit a State to secede from the Union—though he might. He could scarcely do less than consult Judge Black, and perhaps ask Secretary Floyd if he had such a thing as a spare regiment about him. But certainly the chances of the secessionists would be decidedly better with him than with Lincoln.

The increasing prudence of the Disunionists is a very encouraging symptom. It indicates reflection, and reflection generally leads to discreet action. If their prudence and consideration continue to increase, they may induce them to abandon the project altogether.

Mr. Brady and the Republicans.

Mr. James T. Brady, while speaking at Albany the other night, probably did not expect to be reported, or he would not have departed so widely from the candor and fairness which usually characterize his speeches. When he asserted that "the Republicans gravely argue that a man ought to be made President of the United States because he once split rails," he must either have supposed himself to be talking confidentially and without any danger of being overheard, or else he must have become singularly reckless as to the general tenor of his political statements.

Something of the same defect marks his comments on the relations of the Republican Party to the black race,—which we quote as follows:

> "Now, I would ask Mr. Lincoln what he proposes to do for the benefit of that race? I would ask the Republican orators, and the Republican leaders, *who are so loud on this subject*, what they propose to do for the benefit of this race, in case the Republican Party gets into power? If they say, as they must, "Nothing ——" *to what mere mockery are all their professions of philanthropy reduced?* [Applause.] Their sympathy for the African race is a humbug, like their other electioneering humbugs, like their coon skin and hard cider songs and speeches in 1840, like their bombast about the Rocky Mountain Explorer in 1856."

The current charge in the lower strata of politics against Republicans is that they are "negro worshippers;"—Mr. Brady's objection to them seems to be that they are negro haters,—that they do not intend to do anything for the elevation of that race. Does he, or do his political friends, propose to do more? Are his superior sympathies for the negro to be turned into any useful channel, and made available? Does he propose to elevate the race politically, socially, or in any other way? He will make no such pretence. On the contrary, he deems them fit only to be slaves,—utterly unable to cope with whites in any department of activity, and created solely to be their abject and hopeless dependants.

Mr. Brady's objection is to the alleged profession by the Republicans of special regard and esteem for the negro race. He assumes apparently that the welfare of the negroes is the professed object sought by the Republican Party. We think he knows better. There may be men ignorant enough to believe,—as there are many reckless enough to assert, this; but Mr. Brady is not of the first, and ought not to enlist in the second, class. He must be very well aware that the sentiment which pervades the great mass of the people of the Northern and Western States, and which has organized the Republican Party, rests on a more substantial basis than that of mere philanthropy, and aims at broader results than relieving the condition of any class. The evils which have called it into existence do not affect the blacks alone. They fall with still heavier weight upon the whites in the slaveholding States,—and affect the civil policy and Government of the whole country.

What the Republicans specially complain of is, that the Government of this great Confederacy should be virtually in the hands of less than half a million men, whose only claim to such an absorption of power lies in the fact that they are the owners of slaves. They object to sacrificing the honor and welfare of the whole country to the interest of Slavery. They insist that other interests demand quite as much attention; that Slavery is not the only or the leading interest of the country, and that for years it has engrossed a much larger share of notice and favor than it is entitled to. This evil they intend to remedy, and we venture the prediction that the four years of Mr. Lincoln's administration will witness far less agitation of the subject of Slavery, than has marked the term of any President since the annexation of Texas.

An Attempt to Make Mischief.

Although we have no special authority to speak for the Republicans of New-York, we feel quite safe in protesting, on their behalf, against the very extraordinary tone of an article in yesterday's *Tribune* concerning the New-York Hotel.

On Tuesday evening a Republican meeting assembled in Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, for the purpose of raising a political banner. Some silly and half-tipsy young persons who happened to be in the neighborhood, disapproving of Republicanism in the abstract, and of Wide-Awakes in the concrete, gave vent to their views after the customary fashion of "Sons of Belial, flown with insolence and wine,"—provoked retaliations, got up a general "row," and were finally thrashed according to, and perhaps a trifle beyond, their deserts. Naturally enough, the vanquished took refuge in the nearest fortress, the hotel itself, and, as it appears, were welcomed and sheltered by some of the guests of that establishment. Upon this hint, the *Tribune*, which, it would seem, has for some time been longing to "hit" the proprietor of the aforesaid hotel, for his crabbed refusal to make his Democratic chimneys accessories before the fact, to the election of Lincoln and Hamlin, by permitting his Republican *vis-à-vis* to hang out their banner on his outer wall, dashes forward, flag in hand, and summons the Wide-Awakes of New-York to invade, assail and overthrow the New-York Hotel, its host, guests and furniture! Here is the language of our contemporary:

> "The demonstration made on Tuesday evening by persons who seemed to be guests of the New-York Hotel, inasmuch as they filled its balconies, and crowded around its main entrance—a demonstration which the proprietor could have terminated, so far as the balconies were concerned, had he been aware of it, as, from his card, we presume he was not—such a demonstration may have been a brave thing, but it was precisely one of those cases of valor where *discretion* had better be consulted. The Wide-Awakes are a very thoroughly organized body of young men filled with the vigor and the excitability of youth. Is it quite a prudent thing to risk a collision with such a body? *Is it not possible that some much more serious result may happen both to Mr. Cranston's house and Mr. Cranston's guests than occurred on Tuesday evening, should such a demonstration be repeated?* As a matter of *caution* we suggest that any public expression of the Anti-Republicanism of the establishment *had better not be permitted to get outside of it, except by way of the chimneys.* It goes off there as harmless as the smoke, hurts nobody, and nobody complains. But, *unless Mr. Cranston is disposed to see an influx of company in a guise and with a purpose which would make any tavern-keeping soul to tremble*, we advise him, for peace' sake, either to turn out of doors or keep quiet the infatuated fools, both men and women, who endeavored to stir up a riot there on Tuesday evening. We make the suggestion *in entire good faith*, believing that insult and assaults will lead to retaliation, and wishing, therefore, that the original provocation may be avoided."

It is difficult to know how to treat such appeals as this to the worst passions which can enter into a political conflict. Our faith in the average good sense and good citizenship of the New-York Republicans makes us confident, that it is hardly worth while to deal seriously with such an attempt to degrade the Republican Party to the level of street bullies and brawlers. The suggestion that the impertinence of a few "infatuated fools, both men and women," should be resented by an "organized body of young men" in the shape of a felonious and infamous attack upon a hotel filled with guests of both sexes, is so atrocious an insult to the decency and character of the Republican Party, that it may be safely left to be thrust back into the faces of those who offer it, by those upon whom it is put.

The Republican "Wide-Awakes" constitute not only the most numerous, the best disciplined and the most effective political organization this country has ever seen, but they are also the most orderly and the best behaved. They are not made up, as were the old Empire Club, the Subterraneans and other Democratic clubs, of the bullies and rowdies of the town;—they embrace the great body of the educated, business young men of the City. There is nothing whatever in their character or temper, which will respond to this attempt to inflame their passions and incite them to deeds of violence, as injurious to their cause as they would prove disgraceful to themselves. We presume that Mr. Cranston has precisely the same right as any other citizen of this State to let the expression of his political sentiments "get outside of his establishment," whatever those sentiments may be. And we are quite sure that the "Wide-Awakes" will be the last persons in this community to attempt to stifle their expression by mobbing his hotel, or by any other unlawful demonstration of their dislike.

A Party of Principle.—We published yesterday the speeches of two distinguished Breckinridge men, from opposite sections of the Union. The one was Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, the head and front of the Breckinridge Democracy, and the other was Mr. Brady, of New-York, its candidate for Governor. Both agreed precisely upon the principle on which that party is based, and which its triumph will establish. Both asserted unequivocally that under the Constitution of the United States, slaves are property, just like horses or hogs;—that as such they may be taken into any Territory and there held as slaves, in spite of any law of Congress or of the Territorial Legislature. They lay this down as their party platform. Anything short of this they repudiate as not up to the mark. Any, "if there are any men," says Mr. Brady, "who falter or fall short of this, *we don't want them in the Breckinridge and Lane organization.*"

Whatever may be thought of the principle itself, there is manliness and frankness in thus asserting and maintaining it. We do not believe it will ever be sanctioned by the American people, or that, when its nature and results are fairly and fully understood, any sophistry or any threats can prevent them from stamping it with their reprobation. But this has nothing to do with the action of those who hold it and deem its maintenance essential to the public good. They show their sincerity and earnestness by the tenacity with which they cling to it. They are willing to stand or fall with it. They do not seek, by unprincipled coalitions and alliances with men who denounce and scout it, to win the semblance of a victory which could have no real meaning and produce no genuine fruit. So long as they maintain their political organization, they intend to have it definitely understood what principles will be asserted by its success.

— A slave in Richmond, Va., a day or two ago asked some favor of his owner, which was refused. He was so enraged at having his wishes thwarted that he determined to make his master suffer for it, so he took a hatchet and deliberately chopped off three of his own fingers.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Official Announcement of the Birth of a Spanish Princess—The Prince of Wales—Spain and Mexico—The Nicaragua Transit, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 27.

Baron Stoeckl, in full court dress, called officially on President Buchanan to-day, and announced the birth of a Spanish Princess, the daughter of the Duke de Montpensier. Appropriate addresses were made, and our bachelor President seemed duly to appreciate the interesting news.

It is now determined that the Prince of Wales will dine with the President on Wednesday and Thursday, and with Lord Lyons on Friday, returning to Baltimore on Saturday. The diplomatic corps will be invited to dine at the White House, one half each day, taken in the order of seniority.

The rumor that troops were being raised in Cuba to operate against Mexico is regarded in official circles here as a fabrication. Nor is it believed that there exists the slightest ground for apprehending an attack on Mexico by Spain. Such an attack would seal the fate of hundreds of Spaniards now resident in that Republic. The Spanish policy is peace with Mexico, as long as peace is possible.

The Secretary of War has granted twelve months' leave of absence to Col. Charles May, in consideration of long-continued and arduous services in the West.

Official information from Nicaragua leaves no doubt of the confirmation by Congress of the transit contract with the old Company of New-York. There seems to be some doubt of the ratification of the Treaty. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 27.

By special report to the United States Senate, the 7th of May last, the Postmaster-General recommended in response to a resolution of that body, improvements in the details of the Dead Letter office, which were favorably received by the Committee on the Post-office of both Houses of Congress. Among other things, it was urged not only that letters containing money or other valuable inclosures, but many others of moment, should be restored to writers, when they failed to reach their correspondents from sundry causes, and a bill, expressing the views of the Committee, making provision accordingly, and authorizing a charge of postage on all returned letters, for want of time failed to become a law. Since the adjournment of Congress, letters have been restored, so far as the limited force would allow, without reference to those containing inclosures, and the results have been highly satisfactory. Particular attention has been given to letters returned to the Department for the want of prepayment of postage. Many were addressed to foreign countries.

Instructions have also been given to Postmasters requiring letters not properly directed, and those without any direction, to be returned at once to the dead-letter office, and many such are daily received, opened and returned without delay to the inadvertent writers.

An important change has also been made in the instructions concerning letters from foreign countries, which have heretofore been detained in Post-offices but one month after having been advertised. They are now detained *three* months, the better to insure delivery, and to reduce the number of dead letters of this description.

A few reports have been received showing the return of letters from Post-offices, not through the Department, but by authority of the law of the last session, providing for such returns in cases where the writers give their names in writing as an indorsement, together with their residences, on the letters, specifying the time during which they shall be held for delivery before their return to the respective writers thereof.

The President now gives more than usual attention to our foreign affairs. A room for his especial use has just been prepared at the State Department.

About fifty clerks thus far have been appointed to the Census Bureau, among them, to-day, Wm. J. Delano, well known in connection with the Southern Press.

The Post-office department has determined to discontinue the present mail service from St. Joseph to Denver, and send the mails around by Council Bluffs, Iowa.

A grand pyrotechnic display and a visit to Mount Vernon are in the programme for the entertainment of the Prince of Wales.

The receipts into the Treasury last week were $1,045,000, of which about $900,000 were from the Customs.

A private letter from China says that Minister Ward has written to Washington for six months' absence, owing to the condition of his health.

Departure of the Sicilian Charge from Washington—An Envoy Without a Government.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1860.

The flight of the King of Naples, followed, as it almost immediately was, by the triumphant entry of Garibaldi and the patriot army into his beautiful capital, was an event anxiously expected and eagerly welcomed by nearly all the world. The issue of the great struggle has already wrought an important change in the political aspect of Europe; and here in Washington, where the Diplomatic Corps has a great position in society, it is very sensibly felt. Probably no member of their body has been more widely esteemed, or more acceptable to the Government, than the Chev. P. Massone, *Chargé d'Affaires* of His Majesty of the Two Sicilies. Handsome, amiable and highly accomplished, patient of labor, and punctual at dinner and dancing parties, he was at once a model beau and exemplary man of business—a perfect type of the bland, shrewd European diplomatist. While the horrors and imbecility of Bourbon misrule were daily becoming more apparent; while the free press of both continents exhausted argument, sarcasm and invective to exhibit its character in its true colors; while Garibaldi was still maintaining a doubtful struggle with the tyrant, no foreigner received a more cordial welcome in Washington homes, or a more respectful hearing in the Department of State, than the Chev. P. Massone. All this was a tribute to personal merit—extraordinary, perhaps, in no sense but that happy combination of moderate gifts which constitutes "presentability." On the receipt of the *Europa's* news, the Sicilian Envoy found himself in a position stranger if possible than that of the conquering hero on the completion of his patriotic task.

European revolutions have cost many a diplomatist in Washington a comfortable place. There were several instances of this after the death of Louis XVI. and during the changes which followed the events of 1848. But the case of the Neapolitan Minister is without a precedent. The triumph of Gen. Garibaldi left him not only without a sovereign or a Government, but even without a country to represent. Its very identity is lost in a political sense. Its flag has disappeared from every fort and every vessel of war which once owned allegiance to King Francis II., and the Sardinian ensign which floats over his lost domain must give place like the Sardinian and Sicilian name to that of Italy.

The position of Chev. Massone was rendered scarcely less awkward by the fact that Victor Emanuel has an Envoy here who represented, eighteen months ago, a country much less populous and powerful than his own.

Nobody was surprised to learn, therefore, on Monday last, that he had demanded his passports and would leave for Europe without delay. The general feeling of society here was dexterously expressed, it is said, in Gen. Cass' farewell words. He remarked, on giving Mr. Massone his letter of recredence, that the Department regretted the departure of a gentleman with whom its relations had been perfectly satisfactory, and that he hoped that he would be enabled to serve *his country* in future as faithfully as he had served his *sovereign* here.

Universalist Convention at Chicago.

Chicago, Thursday, Sept 27.

A Convention of Western Universalists is now in session in this city. There is a numerous attendance of clergy and members of that denomination. The object of the Convention is to organize a Northwestern Conference. A constitution was adopted yesterday as a basis of organization. The Conference includes Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Arrivals of Gold Dust.

Omaha, K. T., Wednesday, Sept. 27.

Gold dust is coming in more freely. Ninety-five hundred dollars worth was shipped East to-day by the United States Express. Bankers at Omaha are purchasing an average of $20,000 per day from the returning miners, besides which large amounts are received daily by the merchants for dry goods.

Fire at Clinton, C. W.

Clinton, C. W., Thursday, Sept. 27.

Christopher's Hotel and the adjoining stores were burned last night. Loss $10,000, which is partly insured.

STILL LATER FROM HONDURAS.

Walker Positively Shot—Col. Rudler Still Alive.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

A British steamer has arrived here with the remnants of Gen. Walker's party. She reports that Gen. Walker was shot on the 12th inst., and that Col. Rudler still continued to be held as a prisoner.

MOVEMENTS OF LORD RENFREW.

His Arrival and Reception at St. Louis—He Attends the Agricultural Fair.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

St. Louis, Thursday, Sept. 27.

At an early hour this morning the grounds of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanics' Association commenced filling up with people, in expectation of seeing the Prince. At 1½ o'clock, Lord Renfrew, seated by the side of Mayor Filley, in a carriage with the Duke of Newcastle and Lord Lyons, left Barnum's Hotel for the Fair grounds. They were followed by six other carriages containing other members of the Royal party. A small crowd followed the procession. After passing through some of the principal streets the party reached the Fair grounds, and as the carriages drove into the arena considerable cheering was heard, which the Prince recognized by gracefully lifting his hat. After driving twice around the arena the carriages halted in the centre, and the party alighted, and ascended to the second story of the Pagoda, where they remained some twenty minutes, while the band played "God Save the Queen," "Hail Columbia," and "Yankee Doodle." The party then descended to the grass plot under the pagodo, and examined the stock that had recently taken premiums.

About 1 o'clock the Prince and party lunched with the officers of the Association, after which they returned to their position in the centre and witnessed a spirited contest between eighteen fine horses for the $600 prize, which was awarded to the famous *Silver Heels*, of Illinois.

The grounds were overflowing. The number of persons is estimated by receipts at the several gates to be over 100,000.

At 3 o'clock the carriages entered, and the Prince and party left, after passing around the arena once, being saluted with bows, waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and a few cheers.

The Chamber of Commerce had purchased an English flag, costing $60, to be erected with the American colors over the Pagoda, but some disturbance being feared from the Catholics, whose organ, with another paper, had opposed its display on American soil, at the request of the royal party the flag was not raised.

To-morrow the Prince leaves for Cincinnati, and will attend a ball at Pike's Opera House on Saturday evening. HOWARD.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

Lord Renfrew and his suite arrived here at 5½ o'clock this evening in the packet *City of Alton*. A crowd of some 4,000 persons had assembled near the landing, but the Prince and his suite experienced no inconvenience in passing rapidly from the boat to their carriages. The whole party were driven to Barnum's Hotel where a suite of rooms splendidly fitted up awaited them, including a handsome drawing-room on the second story, a private parlor for the Prince on the third and a bedroom on the fourth. All the apartments have been newly furnished since yesterday morning, under the superintendence of Mrs. Barnum and Mrs. Fogg. The Prince expresses himself highly pleased with his tour thus far through the United States. To-morrow he visits the Fair and other places of public interest.

St. Louis, Thursday, Sept. 27.

The attendance at the Fair yesterday was very large. The amphitheatre was filled to overflowing, and the grounds crowded. The St. Louis prize No. 1 of $600 for the best thoroughbred bull of any age, was contested for by eighteen competitors, and was awarded to *Duke*, owned by George M. Bedford, of Bourbon County, Ky. The same animal won the prize for the best bull over four years old. The second prize, $300, was awarded to *King Alfred*, owned by J. Brown, of Sangammon County, Ill. The third prize, $100, was awarded to *Daniel Boone*, owned by J. C. McKinney, of Boone County, Mo. The cars and steamboats brought last night and this morning large crowds of people to visit the Fair.

The Prince and suite, accompanied by a few citizens, left Barnum's Hotel in seven carriages for the Fair grounds at 10½ o'clock. The Prince, Mayor Filley, Lord Lyons, and the Duke of Newcastle, took the lead in an open carriage drawn by four coal black horses. The rest of the suite followed in the six other carriages. The procession was viewed from the windows along the route by a great many gentlemen and ladies. Everything passed off quietly and in an orderly manner.

The Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution to transact no business to-day. The stores and banking houses, in accordance with this resolution, were generally closed, and the employes had an opportunity to visit the Fair.

St. Louis, Thursdoy, Sept. 27—P. M.

The Fair grounds commenced filling at an early hour to-day. Everybody appeared to be exceedingly anxious to see the Prince of Wales, who, it was known, had accepted of an invitation from Capt. Harper, President of the Agricultural Association, to visit the Fair. This invitation was extended to the Prince while he was in Canada.

The Prince and his suite arrived on the grounds at 12 o'clock, having driven through the principal streets in company with the Mayor and a few of our most prominent citizens.

When the carriage containing the Prince entered the arena the cheering by the assembled thousands was tremendous. The Prince gracefully replied to this enthusiastic welcome by raising his hat and bowing his thanks.

The Royal party passed twice around the arena, and then alighted in the centre. After this they ascended to the second story of the Pagoda, where the band struck up "God save the Queen." This was followed by "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle."

In about half an hour the Prince descended to the grass plot near the Pagoda, to witness the display of cattle and horses.

Several prominent citizens of Missouri were also present at this exhibition.

Hon. Edward Bates and Hon. Geo. Stewart were presented to the Prince.

At 1 o'clock the Royal party lunched with the officers of the Agricultural Association, after which the Baron returned to the middle of the arena, and the contesting horses entered the ring. The awards were finally made as follows:

To the best roadster stallion, harness worth $600, awarded to *Silver Heels*, owned by Gen. Singleton, of Quincy, Ill.

To the second best, $300, to *Ethan Allen, Jr.*, owned by R. H. Smith, of Livingston County, Ill.

To the third best, $100, to *Humboldt*, owned by Kelly & Thomas, of Nelson County, Ky.

The amphitheatre was filled to overflowing,—the grounds were everywhere crowded, and there were not less than 100,000 people present within the inclosure.

At 3 o'clock the carriages entered the arena to convey the distinguished visitors from the grounds. After riding entirely around the arena, the Baron acknowledged the waving handkerchiefs, &c., by raising his hat. The party went outside the amphitheatre and rode around the track and passed out at the western gate, receiving everywhere demonstrations of high respect.

The State Fair at Elmira.

Elmira, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 27.

The preparations for the State Fair, which opens here on Tuesday next, are nearly completed. The entries so far are more than double those of last year, and everything promises a most successful exhibition. It is expected that the exhibition of cattle and horses will exceed that of any previous State Fair, both in number and quality. Gov. Seward's Arabian horses are on their way here, and of implements and machines the number is legion. The entries and arrangements will all be completed this week. A finer track and stables for horses have not been provided at any previous exhibition of the Society. The dairy exhibition promises to exceed any yet given, not excepting the one at Watertown. The proprietors of the race course have their track in the very best of order, and have advertised trots every day during next week after Monday. On Wednesday afternoon next *Flora Temple* and *George M. Patchen* will trot for a premium of $2,000.

Railroad Casualty.

Huntingdon, Penn., Thursday, Sept. 27.

Three persons, named Peter McCarthy, James McMahon and Francis Kane, all of this county, were almost instantly killed here, this evening, by a railway train passing over them.

Coal Oil Works Burnt.

Newark, O., Thursday, Sept. 27.

The Walhonding Coal Oil Works, owned by Kenton & Lawber, were destroyed by fire to-night. Loss, $4,000; insured, $2,000.

Steamer Snagged.

Louisville, Thursday, Sept. 27.

The Memphis steamer, *Rose Douglas*, snagged and sunk near Desare to-day. She will probably be raised.

CAPTURE OF ANOTHER SLAVER.

The Notorious "Storm King" Seized and Taken to Norfolk.

A telegram in the Times of yesterday morning, from Norfolk, announced the arrival at that port of a slaver captured on the Coast of Africa, and supposed to be the brig *Storm King*. The following letter from our correspondent on board the vessel which effected the capture, gives very full and interesting details of the whole transaction.

United States Frigate San Jacinto,
At Sea, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1860.

Proceeding from Monrovia, from where I wrote my last, we fell in on the way to Loando, about 100 miles from the Congo, with a hermaphrodite brig. She had no colors hoisted. On our approach we fired a blank cartridge and hoisted our colors. Still she pursued her course and showed no flag. We soon closed with her and she was ordered to heave too, and boats were immediately lowered to board her. Lieut. A. K. Hughes, and C. F. Float, Esq., Captain's Clerk, went on board to examine her. Our request to be permitted to come on board was answered in Spanish, but the faces leaning over the railing appeared to be so familiar to an American countenance, that no doubt remained that she was a prize. One of her crew at the same time dropped the remark "there are plenty of them on board." She was immediately taken possession off and three cheers given for her as a legal prize.

On further examination she proved to be the celebrated *Storm King*, which had the difficulty with the United States Deputy Marshals at New-York in May last. There were found on board 130 women, 160 men, 68 female children, and 261 boys, altogether 691 negroes. The unfortunate captives seemed to be so glad to see us, that it was impossible to look on and not have our feelings of humanity touched. They were filled with joy and lifted their hands to greet us. They were all naked—of both sexes—it was a brutal sight. As soon as we came on board we let them come on deck and they immediately sat down there. The captain who took her out from New-York is on board under the name of John Lockhard. He claims to be a passenger and says that this brig was sold at the Congo, (at Punta da Lenha,) and that a Spanish captain and two mates came on board.

One of her original crew had died on her passage out.

She has no papers on board and no flag. Lieut. Hughes was sent home as her prize-master, and Midshipman R. S. M. Cook and Master's Mate Charles Ewing.

She will proceed first to Monrovia, to deliver the Africans to our agent, and then sail for Norfolk. You will receive this by her.

I understand from the crew captured, that the *Sumpter* has taken another vessel off Kabenda, in the act of shipping her cargo, and took about $10,000 on board.

The Spanish Captain, and all of the others, were put in irons and sent home in the *Storm King*.

This is the only prize, with slaves, which has been made by the United States Squadron since the prize of the *Yorktown*.

The *Storm King* has been three times boarded by the English cruiser *Spitfire*, which ship, the last time, fired across her bow to bring her too, but the *Storm King*, having a good breeze, showed her heels to this slow coach, and we took her. The wind was not very strong on our approach, so that she could not very well get away. One of the crew, on board the prize, was recognized immediately by Lieutenant-Commanding Armstrong and Mr. Float, who, when cruising in the Bight of Benin, on the *Sumpter*, saw him at Whydat, and he claimed to be then the mate of the brig *K. Harris*, which the *Spitfire* took, under the name of Hamilton. The whole crew look like resolute men, daring, and capable of extreme brutality.

All the negroes were free of irons, and plenty of provisions and water was found on board. A few of them suffer already from itch and scurvy.

[by telegraph.]

Norfolk, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

Twelve prisoners of the supposed slaver *Storm King* have been placed in charge of the Marshal and committed to jail. Seven of them are heavily ironed, the others are sick.

OFFICIAL MISCONDUCT.

Indictment of Two New-York Harbor-Masters on Charges of Corruption.

Among the presentments brought in by the Grand Jury at the close of their term on Monday last, were indictments against two of the Harbor-Masters and one of the Assistant Harbor-Masters of this port.

The officers presented are, William Masten, of Kingston, and John S. Anable, of Hudson, Harbor-Masters; and Augustus Van Ness, Deputy to Masten. The offence charged is demanding and taking fees not allowed by the statute. The law gives these officers almost unlimited authority over vessels in port, and puts the owners and captains completely at their mercy. The practice of demanding extra fees for assigning docks to ships has been common for years, and merchants have found or considered it cheaper to comply with these demands than to make complaint and incur the ill will of officials upon whom they were dependent to so great a degree. In this case, however, the parties concerned seem to have taken a different course.

The evidence upon which these indictments are found is copious and apparently very strong. William Masten was Harbor-Master for so much of the port as lies between the Battery and Pier No. 7 North River. In violation of the rules, prescribed by the Captain of the Port last Winter, Mr. Masten appointed one Augustus Van Ness as his Deputy. These two seem to have hunted in couples. A merchant would apply for a berth for his ship. Masten would refer him to Van Ness, and Van Ness could or could not give him a berth, according as he would pay. There was a schedule of prices, ranging from $3 to $50. The testimony before the Grand Jury showed that a large amount had been paid, though no pretence was made that every sum demanded and received had been ascertained. A number of names of vessels are given, for which extortionate fees were demanded, from coal barges at $3 up to clipper ships at $50. One vessel paid $20, another $25, another $10, and another $50. As a sample, we copy a portion of one of the affidavits, suppressing the names of vessels and the merchants:

"Deponent further says that in violation of the rules made in pursuance of a law passed during the session of the last Legislature, by the Captain of the Port, Archibald Hall, the said Wm. Masten has employed as his Deputy one Augustus Van Ness, who, acting for and in behalf, and by the authority of the Harbor Master aforesaid, has, at various times hereinafter mentioned, as this deponent is informed and verily believes, *demanded and received large sums of money illegally*, for allowing vessels to approach the wharves of said district, to load and discharge their cargoes, in the following manner and instances, to wit:

On or about the — day of ——, 1860, —— ——, clerk, with ——, shipping merchants, at No. —— street, in the City of New-York, applied to William Masten, Harbor Master, for a berth for the Bremen ship ——, consigned to —— ——, merchant. Masten referred him to Augustus Van Ness, aforesaid, his deputy; that said Van Ness *refused to give said ship a berth unless $25 was paid for the same, and that finally $20, in addition to the fees allowed by law, was paid, and the vessel allowed to take her berth*; that the said —— ——, on or about the — day of ——, paid to the said Van Ness the sum of $20 for a berth for the Russian ship ——, at No. 6 North River, and $10 for the Holland bark ——, at Pier No. 5.

The same parties, at a subsequent period, paid Van Ness $10; another firm paid him $25; another $10, and $50 for two vessels in the Southern trade; another firm $25 and $50, and so on, and so on.

Upon these affidavits Masten was indicted. Van Ness being summoned before the Grand Jury, to testify whether he had demanded such fees, admitted that he had, *and that he had retained them for his services as deputy to* Masten. So the Grand Jury indicted him upon his own statements and admissions.

One Waldo was for a time Anable's deputy. He was quite as rapacious as Van Ness. Anable also had another "next friend," one Jacob Hennion, the captain of a steam-tug, who had a *carte blanche* from Anable to put vessels in berths, provided they paid the fees. Anable being absent from his district most of the time Hennion used to put the money obtained from each vessel in a separate envelope, indorsing the amount and name of vessel on the outside, and handing the same to Anable when he saw him. One firm paid him in the month of April last, $10, $5, $10, $15, $18, $18, $18, fees for seven different vessels. Other firms paid various amounts, from $5 to $45, as was proven before the Grand Jury.

Those engaged in bringing those officials to punishment have not sought to accumulate evidence. They desired only enough to convince the Grand Jury of the facts, and leave the District-Attorney to adduce additional proof on the trials.

It is said the fact that the Grand Jury was making investigations was communicated to Governor Morgan last week.

The parties have been arrested and held to bail.

Later from Matanzas.

The steamship *Matanzas*, Capt. Lissegang, from Matanzas on the 23d, arrived at this port last evening. She encountered northeast winds, with a heavy head sea. The harbor of Matanzas was entirely clear of any disease, and the city was unusually healthy for the season.

The Sugar market has continued inactive since the 6th inst., in consequence of planters remaining firm, at following quotations, while buyers keep aloof. The quotations are: Cucumchos No. 7-8, (D. S.,) 7@7¼ reals Arrobe; Cucumchos No. 9-10, (D. S.,) 7½@7¾ reals Arrobe; Browns, No. 11-12, (D. S.,) 8@8¼ reals Arrobe; Yellows, No. 13-14, (D. S.,) 8½@8¾ reals Arrobe; Yellows, No. 15-16, (D. S.,) 9@9½ reals Arrobe; Yellows, No. 17-18, (D. S.,) 10@10½ reals Arrobe; Yellows, No. 19-20, (D. S.,) 11@11½ reals Arrobe; Whites, low to good, 12@12½ reals Arrobe; Whites, fine florete, 12¾@13 reals Arrobe.

Muscovadoes—The stock is quite small, transactions have only been made in a very small scale, at following prices: Inferior, Common and Fair Refining, 7½r.@8½r.; Fair grocery and good, 8¾r.@9r.; Choice and Prime, none.

Stock of boxes Sugar in Havana and Matanzas 170,000, against 200,000 last year and 130,000 the year preceding.

The Havana and Matanzas mercantile community have required from the planters a greater allowance on the base on boxes of Sugars—which will be in future $67 instead of $55 allowed before—and which requirement will no doubt be acceded to on the part of the planters.

Exports of Sugars and Molasses from 1st January to 21st September, 1860.

Destination.	Bxs. Sugar.	Hhds. S.	Hhds. con.	Hhds. M.
To New-York	28,333	27,848	8,151	7,676
To Boston	22,050	2,114	—	5,569
To Philadelphia	1,103	5,238	256	4,699
To Sout'n ports in U. S.	5,336	2,236	4,621	14,357
To Nort'n ports in U. S.	1,518	189	—	15,444
To Gt. Brit'n, Cowes, &c.	102,287	3,206	1,479	10,713
To Baltic	2,020	—	—	—
To France	3,589	100	—	—
To Spain	32,001	—	30	33
To Mediterranean	249	—	—	
To British America	25	122	—	1,027
To South America, &c.	7,793	—	—	21
Total	206,303	41,043	14,527	59,839
Same time last year	214,338	35,135	5,112	60,658

The Turf.

FLORA TEMPLE'S TROTTING MATCH IN HARNESS—THREE MILES AGAINST DUTCHMAN'S TIME—7 MINUTES 32½ SECONDS.

The trotting match for $500 a side, in which *Flora's* owner backs her to do three miles in less time than the celebrated horse *Dutchman*, who flourished between 1835 and 1840, took place yesterday over the Centreville Course, L. I., in presence of about 300 spectators, principally sporting men.

The agreement read that Mr. McDonald was to have as many trials as he liked during the month of October, by giving three days' notice; which, after losing the first heat,—which was made in 7 min. 33¾ sec.—he construed into meaning that he might have another trial by giving three days' notice, and then trot it on the last day of October (Sunday.) This position being overruled by a majority of the judges, *Flora* trotted another heat in 7 min. 43½ sec., and was declared by the judges to have lost the race.

Another protest was then put in by Mr. McDonald, who claimed to have won the first heat within the time, as he alleged that the track was eighteen feet three inches more than a mile in circumference—equal to fifty-four feet nine inches over the three miles. The Judges gave a decision against *Flora*, which decides all bets.

The betting was generally two to one on *Flora*, but a good deal of betting was done by the sporting men for and against *Flora's* doing the distance within the time—so that, although a great deal of money might be bet on the result, by this mode of hedging, little money could be lost in any event. *Flora* looked in good condition as she flew over the course previous to the start.

The start was effected at the first attempt. *Flora* went off her feet as she entered the first turn, but was down in a moment, and made the first quarter pole in 38½ seconds; the half mile being made in 1 min. 15 sec., *Flora* making a fine burst along the backstretch, and the first mile being completed in 2 min. 30¾ sec. The mare dashed past the Judge's stand in splendid style, swinging into the first turn, and reaching the quarter pole in 37 sec.; another fine burst, and she passed the half-mile pole in 1 min. 10 sec., making the second mile in 2 min. 28 sec., accompanied by a saddle-horse to urge her pace for the remainder of the heat. As she flew past the stand she got up for a moment and down again, which was repeated at the quarter pole, which was made in 37 sec.; the skip at the quarter did not, as usual, lose her any thing, for the next quarter was made in 36 sec., being 1 min. 13 sec. to the half mile. As before stated, the saddle-horse had joined company before entering the third mile. From this point the most intense interest was shown as the horses rounded the upper turn at a tremendous pace, and *Flora* was seen to get off her feet at the three-quarter pole; again she was down, with every nerve strained—McMann laid on the whip as she flew over the homestretch, but all to no purpose, as she lost the heat by one and a quarter seconds—time 7 m. 33¾ sec. By the Judges decision the second attempt was made in about an hour, and during the interval every care had been bestowed on *Flora*, and little betting had been done.

Second Heat.—Throughout this heat the mare hardly got off her feet for a moment, and never was a more perfect trot. The first quarter was done in 36 sec., the half mile reached in 1 min. 14 sec., the three-quarters in 1 min. 55 sec., and the mile in 2 min. 32 sec. The first quarter of the second mile was done in 36 sec., the half mile in 1 min. 16 sec., the three-quarter pole was reached in 1 min. 56 sec., and the second mile in 2 min. 33 sec. The first quarter of the third mile was done in 45 sec.; by an extraordinary flash of the old fire as she burst along the back stretch; the half was reached in 1 min. 20 sec.; the three-quarter pole was passed in 2 min. 3 sec., and the mile completed in 2 min. 38½ sec.—McMann laying on the whip, and the horsemen hallooing with little effect. The heat was done in 7 min. 43½ sec. The time of *Dutchman*—7:32½—was made on the Beacon Course in August, 1839, to saddle. He had, from the time of his first trot on the Centreville Course, in Oct. 1839, up to the trot on which he did his three miles in 2:34½, 2:28, 2:30—7:32½,—in which he carried 154 pounds on his back—won for his owners $20,430, principally in two and three mile races; his shortest time in mile heats being 2 min. 33 sec.

FASHION RACES—SECOND DAY.

To-day the second day's races of the Fall meeting over the Fashion Race Course, will take place. Three races will come off, which will no doubt be well contested, as there is to be a three-mile race between *Throggs Neck* and *Muddy Coon*; mile heats between *Fleeting Moments* and *Aurora*, and a sweepstakes—for two-year olds—mile heats, between Messrs. Monnot, Morris and Whitlock's horses.

Amusements.

Winter Garden.—Farewell Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.—To-night these favorites of the public take their farewell benefit at this theatre. Their engagement has been so successful that it is to be regretted it could not have been longer extended. The arrangements of the management, however, completed some time since, render their departure unavoidable, as Miss Charlotte Cushman will appear on Monday, to commence a course of her celebrated characters. The performances of Mr. and Mrs. Williams, on the occasion of their benefit to-night, will be the successful burlesque of the "Magic Joke, or Prince Doloroso," "Phelim O'Donnell, or the Leprechaun," and "Born to Good Luck." Gabriel Ravel's pupil "Young America," will also appear in *El Trapaza* and in his celebrated Chinese *Pas*. On Saturday Mr. and Mrs. Williams will appear for the last time, probably, in New-York, for a considerable period.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Political.

Political Meetings at Babylon.—A large Republican meeting was held in Babylon, Wednesday evening, when addresses were made by Joseph Conch and C. J. Jack, Esqs., of Brooklyn. A Democratic meeting was held in the same village at the same time. A Committee of Republicans was appointed to wait upon the Democratic meeting, and propose that the people assemble at one place, and that the time be divided between the Republican and Democratic speakers. The proposition was declined by the Democrats, they giving as a reason that their meeting was already organized.

Douglas Congressional Convention.—The Douglas Congressional Convention, for the Second District, met last evening in Joralemon-street and proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Congress. On the informal ballot there were 25 votes cast for Moses Odell, 7 for C. J. Lowbey, 6 for S. S. Powell, and 1 for James Hutchinson. On motion, Mr. Odell was nominated by acclamation. The Convention then adjourned.

South Brooklyn Republican Association.—The Republican Association of South Brooklyn held a regular weekly meeting last evening, when an address was delivered by A. Oakey Hall, Esq. The attendance was large, and the proceedings were enlivened by the presence of the City Wide-Awakes, of New-York.

Fifth Congressional District.—The Douglas Convention for the Fifth Congressional District met last evening in Washington Hall, Fourth-street, Williamsburgh, but adjourned without making any nomination.

Greenpoint.—The Republicans of Greenpoint held another good meeting last night, when they were addressed by Wm. H. Burleigh, Esq., and Alderman Strong, of the Thirteenth Ward.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Holden at Newburgh by Justices Lott, Emott, Brown and Scrugham. Decisions rendered Sept. 26, 1860. *The Brooklyn Central Railroad Company vs. The Brooklyn City Railroad Company and The Brooklyn City Railroad Company vs. The Brooklyn Central Railroad Company.*—The Court has dissolved the injunction of the Central Company restraining the City Company from interfering with the Central Company's use of the Furman-street track; and has granted the City Company an injunction restraining the Central Company from using the Furman track, or doing anything to prevent the City Company enjoying the free and exclusive use of the track, *provided* the City Company file a bond in he sum of $20,000 in the County Clerk's Office of Kings, conditioned to indemnify the Central Company for any damage it may sustain by such injunction, if the Court shall finally decide that the City Company is not entitled thereto. Theodore T. Edgerton *vs.* the Harlem Railroad Company.—This was an action for injuries sustained by the plaintiff in being thrown out of a car by the running of a part of the train off the track. The plaintiff was non-suited on the ground that he did not show legal negligence on the part of the Railroad Company, or sufficient negligence to lay the Company liable. New trial was ordered. Charles Kelsey *vs.* the City of Brooklyn.—This is an injunction case in which the plaintiff prayed that the Sewer Commissioners be restrained from making a sewer through Butler and Harrison streets. The General Term has decided in favor of the city. Judge Culver's dissolution of the injunction is affirmed.

Dedication of a Mission School Room.—Five years ago the Pierrepont-street Baptist Church organized a Mission School in John-street. By great exertions eighty children of the most destitute class have been gathered into this school, and, finding their quarters in John-street not affording sufficient accommodation, the Society recently leased the large hall at No. 130 Propect-street, formerly used as a place for low theatricals, and last evening the place was dedicated. Addresses were made by the Superintendent of the school, Isaac Davis, Rev. Mr. Holmes, of the Pierrepont-street Church, Mr. Carpenter, of the Bethel Mission, Mr. Mathias, of St. Ann's Church, and Mr. Woodruff, of the Church of the Pilgrims.

Laying a Corner-stone.—The corner-stone of a new mission chapel was laid yesterday afternoon, with appropriate exercises, on ground belonging to and at the rear of the Hanson-place Methodist Episcopal Church. The entrance to the new structure will be on St. Felix-street. The building is to be constructed of brick, two stories high, with a front of 45 feet and extending back 96 feet—the largest building of the kind in the city. The whole complete, it is expected, will cost about $15,000. The upper story will be used for the general Sunday School, and the lower floor for infant classes, church classes and a parlor.

A Sewer in a Graveyard.—The workmen engaged in digging a sewer through Canton-street, yesterday and the day before, exhumed a number of coffins, which attracted a large crowd of idle gazers to the spot. Some forty coffins in all were disturbed and replaced as near as possible where found, as the sewer was covered up. Many years ago there was a burying-ground where Canton-street passes through, between Myrtle-avenne and Tillary-street. But it was generally supposed that the bodies had all been removed.

An Accident.—A man named Thomas Tally was crushed between two cars, going in opposite directions, on Broadway, Wednesday night, and so seriously injured that it was necessary to take him to the City Hospital. It is stated that Tally was intoxicated and was forced off the car by the conductor.

Serious Accident.—David Cummings, 13 years of age, residing at Jamaica South, had his left hand shattered on Tuesday by the explosion of a gun he was firing. The shattered hand was yesterday amputated at the wrist.

Alfred Munroe & Co. are now prepared to supply the wants of those who are purchasing their Fall and Winter Clothing for Men and Boys.

Men's Clothing of all kinds; Boys' Clothing for Boys of all ages, from three years to manhood.

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New-York, July 28, 1860.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av., and 29th-st., New-York.

Governor Harris on Sewing Machines.—"My wife has had one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for some time, and I am satisfied it is one of the best labor-saving machines that has been invented. I take much pleasure in recommending it to the public.—*J. G. Harris, Governor of Tennessee.*

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NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
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The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's Lock-stitch Sewing Machine was awarded the first premium at the late Fair of the State of Tennessee, held at Nashville.

Silver Soap Indexical.—A perfect preparation for cleaning Silver Plate, Jewelry, Mirrors, Marble, &c., far more convenient and effective than any other.

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Gentlemen: After repeated trials of your Siver Soap, we can recommend it as *the best article we have ever seen* for cleaning plated and silver ware. It must soon be used by every family. Yours respectfully,

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Radical Cure of Hernia.

Dr. S. N. Marsh, of the well known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite the church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of Rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulderbraces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Most Patent Medicines are humbugs; but Dr. TOBIAS warrants his VENETIAN LINIMENT to do all he recommends it for, or the money will be refunded by his agents. One will be found in every village in the State. If you have a pain or ache try a bottle; it stops pain instantly. Price 25c. and 50c. ℔ bottle. Dépôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold everywhere.

Mott's Chemical Pomade.—This admirable preparation causes the hair or whiskers, however gray, to assume a dark rich color. Persons whose hair has become prematurely gray should at once use this Pomade, and have it restored to its original color. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere, and by PENFOLD, PARKER MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st.

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SEWING MACHINES,
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Approved alike by families, dress-makers, shirt-makers, gaiter-fitters, vest-makers and tailors generally, are the only machines that fully meet ALL the wants of the public. Send for a circular.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

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By Dr. HENRY ZELL'S REMEDY, which may be given (unknown to the drinker) in coffee or tea. Never produces nausea; perfectly harmless. Price $1. Dépôt, No. 63 Division-st., corner of Market.

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An early selection is respectfully recommended, as the demand is already very large.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway,
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MARRIED.

Hadley—McSpedon.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 27, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. F. S. Chauncey, D. D., Rector of St. James' Church, Thomson R. Hadley to Mary Hester, only daughter of Thomas McSpedon, Esq.

Wolcott—Hoffman.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 26, by Rev. Dr. De Witt, Rev. J. M. Wolcott, of South Britain, Conn., to Mary E., daughter of Z. N. Hoffman, of New-York.

Barnes—Clough.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 26, by Rev. Mr. Rankin, Mr. Enoch F. Barnes, of Racine, Wis., to Miss Louisa Clough, of this City.

Henroe—Potter.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 23, at St. Mark's Church, Stuvesant-place, by Rev. Dr. Anthon, John B. Henroe to Harriet A. Potter, both of Jersey City.

Hyde—Kalen.—At Greenpoint, L. I., on Saturday, Sept. 22, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Knapp, Mr. James E. Hyde, of New-York, to Miss Augusta Kalen, of the former place.

DIED.

Reynolds.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 27, Robert Ballentine, son of William and Agnes A. Reynolds, in the 4th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 190 West 17th-st.

Kelly.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 26, Julia Kelly, in the 16th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her uncle, John Connell, No. 110 Broadway.

Hiscox.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 27, John Everett, son of David and Violetta Hiscox, aged 15 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, in 2d-av., between 85th and 86th sts., on Saturday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Rutherford.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 27, James C. Rutherford.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 116 East 54th-st., on Sunday, Sept. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Hoag.—In Brooklyn, on Fifth Day evening, Sept. 27, Sarah H. Hoag, widow of David Hoag, in the 47th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, at the residence of her brother, James E. Miller, No. 96 Pacific-st., corner of Henry, Brooklyn, on Seventh Day afternoon, the 29th inst., at 3½ o'clock, and at Anawalk meeting-house, Westchester County, on Second Day at 11 o'clock A. M., the 1st of 10th month, where the remains will be interred.

Van Benschoten.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 26, Mrs. Elmira B., wife of Samuel Van Benschoten, aged 39 years, 8 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 254 Carlton-av., on Friday, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Higbie.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 27, John Higbie, Jr., son of the late John Higbie, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his mother, No. 119 Willoughby-st., on Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Hempstead, L. I., for interment.

West.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 27, of consumption, Isabella, wife of A. L. West, aged 47 years, 1 month and 8 days.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, 30th inst., at her late residence, No. 350 Pacific-st., corner of Bond, Brooklyn.

Chrystie.—At Clifton Hill, Lebanon, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 25, Mrs. Susan Chrystie, wife of Rev. James Chrystie, in the 73d year of her age, in the hope of a blessed immortality.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Friday, Sept. 28, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence.

Williams.—At Stonington, Conn., on Thursday, Sept. 13, Betsy S., wife of Charles P. Williams, aged 54 years.

Tillinghast.—At Amsterdam, N. Y., on Monday, Sept. 24, Joseph Tillinghast, aged 77 years.

Robb.—In Chicago, on Tuesday, Sept. 25, after a short illness, Kate A. Crane, wife of Chas. Robb, and only daughter of David D. Crane, in her 32d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her father's residence, No. 61 West 10th-st., on Friday morning, at 8½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Oak Hill Cemetery for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 461, Sept. 27, 1860.

67, 65, 31, 62, 49, 63, 52, 51, 37, 25, 34, 38, 24

Class No. 462, Sept. 27, 1860.

45, 18, 25, 68, 5, 9, 23, 40, 36, 12, 64, 73, 52, 6.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Sept. 27, 1860.

GEO. C. GORDON,
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Reference—Messrs. Raymond, Wesley & Co., publishers of this paper.

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STILL LATER FROM HONDURAS.

Walker Positively Shot—Col. Rudler Still Alive.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

A British steamer has arrived here with the remnants of Gen. WALKER's party. She reports that Gen. WALKER was shot on the 12th inst., and that Col. RUDLER still continued to be held as a prisoner.

MOVEMENTS OF LORD RENFREW.

His Arrival and Reception at St. Louis—He Attends the Agricultural Fair.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

Lord RENFREW and his suite arrived here at 5½ o'clock this evening in the packet *City of Alton*. A crowd of some 4,000 persons had assembled near the landing, but the Prince and his suite experienced no inconvenience in passing rapidly from the boat to their carriages. The whole party were driven to Barnum's Hotel where a suite of rooms splendidly fitted up awaited them, including a handsome drawing-room on the second story, a private parlor for the Prince on the third and a bedroom on the fourth. All the apartments have been newly furnished since yesterday morning, under the superintendence of Mrs. BARNUM and Mrs. FOGG. The Prince expresses himself highly pleased with his tour thus far through the United States. To-morrow he visits the Fair and other places of public interest.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 27.

The attendance at the Fair yesterday was very large. The amphitheatre was filled to overflowing, and the grounds crowded. The St. Louis prize No. 1 of $600 for the best thoroughbred bull of any age was contested for by eighteen competitors, and was awarded to *Duke*, owned by GEORGE M. BEDFORD, of Bourbon County, Ky. The same animal won the prize for the best bull over four years old. The second prize, $300, was awarded to *King Alfred*, owned by J. BROWN, of Sangamon County, Ill. The third prize, $100, was awarded to *Daniel Boone*, owned by J. C. MCKINNEY, of Boone County, Mo. The cars and steamboats brought last night and this morning large crowds of people to visit the Fair.

The Prince and suite, accompanied by a few citizens, left Barnum's Hotel in seven carriages for the Fair grounds at 10½ o'clock. The Prince, Mayor FILLEY, Lord LYONS, and the Duke of Newcastle took the lead in an open carriage drawn by four coal black horses. The rest of the suite followed in the six other carriages. The procession was viewed from the windows along the route by a great many gentlemen and ladies. Everything passed off quietly and in an orderly manner.

The Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution to transact no business to-day. The stores and banking houses, in accordance with this resolution, were generally closed, and the employes had an opportunity to visit the Fair.

The State Fair at Elmira.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 27.

The preparations for the State Fair, which opens here on Tuesday next, are nearly completed. The entries so far are more than double those of last year, and everything promises a most successful exhibition. It is expected that the exhibition of cattle and horses will exceed that of any previous State Fair, both in number and quality. Gov. SEWARD's Arabian horses are on their way here, and of implements and machines the number is legion. The entries and arrangements will all be completed this week. A finer track and stables for horses have not been provided at any previous exhibition of the Society. The dairy exhibition promises to exceed any yet given, not excepting the one at Watertown. The proprietors of the race course have their track in the very best of order, and have advertised trots every day during next week after Monday. On Wednesday afternoon next *Flora Temple* and *George M. Patchen* will trot for a premium of $2,000.

Railroad Casualty.

HUNTINGDON, Penn., Thursday, Sept. 27.

Three persons, named PETER MCCARTHY, JAMES MCMAHON and FRANCIS KANE, all of this county, were almost instantly killed here, this evening, by a railway train passing over them.

Coal Oil Works Burnt.

NEWARK, O., Thursday, Sept. 27.

The Walhonding Coal Oil Works, owned by KENYON & LAWBER, were destroyed by fire to-night. Loss, $4,000; insured, $2,000.

Steamer Snagged.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Sept. 27.

The Memphis steamer, *Rose Douglas*, snagged and sunk near Desare to-day. She will probably be raised.

CAPTURE OF ANOTHER SLAVER.

The Notorious "Storm King" Seized and Taken to Norfolk.

A telegram in the TIMES of yesterday morning, from Norfolk, announced the arrival at that port of a slaver captured on the Coast of Africa, and supposed to be the brig *Storm King*. The following letter from our correspondent on board the vessel which effected the capture, gives very full and interesting details of the whole transaction.

UNITED STATES FRIGATE SAN JACINTO,
AT SEA, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1860.

Proceeding from Monrovia, from where I wrote my last, we fell in on the way to Loando, about 100 miles from the Congo, with a hermaphrodite brig. She had no colors hoisted. On our approach we fired a blank cartridge and hoisted our colors. Still she pursued her course and showed no flag. We soon closed with her and she was ordered to heave too, and boats were immediately lowered to board her. Lieut. A. K. HUGHES, and C. F. FLOAT, Esq., Captain's Clerk, went on board to examine her. Our request to be permitted to come on board was answered in Spanish, but the faces leaning over the railing appeared to be so familiar to an American countenance, that no doubt remained that she was a prize. One of her crew at the same time dropped the remark "there are plenty of them on board." She was immediately taken possession off and three cheers given for her as a legal prize.

On further examination she proved to be the celebrated *Storm King*, which had the difficulty with the United States Deputy Marshals at New-York in May last. There were found on board 130 women, 160 men, 68 female children, and 261 boys, altogether 691 negroes. The unfortunate captives seemed to be so glad to see us, that it was impossible to look on and not have our feelings of humanity touched. They were filled with joy and lifted their hands to greet us. They were all naked—of both sexes—it was a brutal sight. As soon as we came on board we let them come on deck and they immediately sat down there. The captain who took her out from New-York is on board under the name of JOHN LOCKHARD. He claims to be a passenger and says that this brig was sold at the Congo, (at Punta da Lenha,) and that a Spanish captain and two mates came on board.

One of her original crew had died on her passage out.

She has no papers on board and no flag. Lieut. HUGHES was sent home as her prize-master, and Midshipman R. S. M. COOK and Master's Mate CHARLES EWING.

She will proceed first to Monrovia, to deliver the Africans to our agent, and then sail for Norfolk. You will receive this by her.

I understand from the crew captured, that the *Sumpter* has taken another vessel off Kabenda, in the act of shipping her cargo, and took about $10,000 on board.

The Spanish Captain, and all of the others, were put in irons and sent home in the *Storm King*.

This is the only prize, with slaves, which has been made by the United States Squadron since the prize of the *Yorktown*.

The *Storm King* has been three times boarded by the English cruiser *Spitfire*, which ship, the last time, fired across her bow to bring her too, but the *Storm King*, having a good breeze, showed her heels to this slow coach, and we took her. The wind was not very strong on our approach, so that she could not very well get away. One of the crew, on board the prize, was recognized immediately by Lieutenant-Commanding ARMSTRONG and Mr. FLOAT, who, when cruising in the Bight of Benin, on the *Sumpter*, saw him at Whydat, and he claimed to be then the mate of the brig *K. Harris*, which the *Spitfire* took, under the name of HAMILTON. The whole crew look like resolute men, daring, and capable of extreme brutality.

All the negroes were free of irons, and plenty of provisions and water was found on board. A few of them suffer already from itch and scurvy.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

Twelve prisoners of the supposed slaver *Storm King* have been placed in charge of the Marshal and committed to jail. Seven of them are heavily ironed, the others are sick.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.—To-night these favorites of the public take their farewell benefit at this theatre. Their engagement has been so successful that it is to be regretted it could not have been longer extended. The arrangements of the management, however, completed some time since, render their departure unavoidable, as Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN will appear on Monday, to commence a course of her celebrated characters. The performances of Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS, on the occasion of their benefit to-night, will be the successful burlesque of the "Magic Joke, or Prince Dolceroso," "Phelim O'Donnell, or the Leprechaun," and "Born to Good Luck." GABRIEL RAVEL'S pupil "Young America," will also appear in *El Trapaza* and in his celebrated Chinese *Pas*. On Saturday Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS will appear for the last time, probably, in New-York, for a considerable period.

OFFICIAL MISCONDUCT.

Indictment of Two New-York Harbor-Masters on Charges of Corruption.

Among the presentments brought in by the Grand Jury at the close of their term on Monday last, were indictments against two of the Harbor-Masters and one of the Assistant Harbor-Masters of this port.

The officers presented are, WILLIAM MASTEN, of Kingston, and JOHN S. ANABLE, of Hudson, Harbor-Masters; and AUGUSTUS VAN NESS, Deputy to MASTEN. The offence charged is demanding and taking fees not allowed by the statute. The law gives these officers almost unlimited authority over vessels in port, and puts the owners and captains completely at their mercy. The practice of demanding extra fees for assigning docks to ships has been common for years, and merchants have found or considered it cheaper to comply with these demands than to make complaint and incur the ill will of officials upon whom they were dependent to so great a degree. In this case, however, the parties concerned seem to have taken a different course.

The evidence upon which these indictments are found is copious and apparently very strong. WILLIAM MASTEN was Harbor-Master for so much of the port as lies between the Battery and Pier No. 7 North River. In violation of the rules, prescribed by the Captain of the Port last Winter, Mr. MASTEN appointed one AUGUSTUS VAN NESS as his Deputy. These two seem to have hunted in couples. A merchant would apply for a berth for his ship. MASTEN would refer him to VAN NESS, and VAN NESS could or could not give him a berth, according as he would pay. There was a schedule of prices, ranging from $3 to $50. The testimony before the Grand Jury showed that a large amount had been paid, though no pretence was made that every sum demanded and received had been ascertained. A number of names of vessels are given, for which extortionate fees were demanded, from coal barges at $3 up to clipper ships at $50. One vessel paid $20, another $25, another $10, and another $50. As a sample, we copy a portion of one of the affidavits, suppressing the names of vessels and the merchants:

"Deponent further says that in violation of the rules made in pursuance of a law passed during the session of the last Legislature, by the Captain of the Port, ARCHIBALD HALL, the said WM. MASTEN has employed as his Deputy one AUGUSTUS VAN NESS, who, acting for and in behalf, and by the authority of the Harbor Master aforesaid, has, at various times hereinafter mentioned, as this deponent is informed and verily believes, *demanded and received large sums of money illegally*, for allowing vessels to approach the wharves of said district, to load and discharge their cargoes, in the following manner and instances, to wit:

On or about the — day of —, 1860, — —, clerk, with — —, shipping merchants, at No. — street, in the City of New-York, applied to WILLIAM MASTEN, Harbor Master, for a berth for the Bremen ship —, consigned to — —, merchant. MASTEN referred him to AUGUSTUS VAN NESS, aforesaid, his deputy; that said VAN NESS *refused to give said ship a berth unless $25 was paid for the same, and that finally $20, in addition to the fees allowed by law, was paid, and the vessel allowed to take her berth*; that the said — —, on or about the — day of —, paid to the said VAN NESS the sum of $20 for a berth for the Russian ship —, at No. 6 North River, and $10 for the Holland bark —, at Pier No. 5.

The same parties, at a subsequent period, paid VAN NESS $10; another firm paid him $25; another $10, and $50 for two vessels in the Southern trade; another firm, $25 and $50, and so on, and so on.

Upon these affidavits MASTEN was indicted. VAN NESS being summoned before the Grand Jury, to testify whether he had demanded such fees, admitted that he had, *and that he had retained them for his services as deputy to* MASTEN. So the Grand Jury indicted him upon his own statements and admissions.

One WALDO was for a time ANABLE's deputy. He was quite as rapacious as VAN NESS. ANABLE also had another "next friend," one JACOB HERNION, the captain of a steam-tug, who had a *carte blanche* from ANABLE to put vessels in berths, provided they paid the fees. ANABLE being absent from his district most of the time HERNION used to put the money obtained from each vessel in a separate envelope, indorsing the amount and name of vessel on the outside, and handing the same to ANABLE when he saw him. One firm paid him in the month of April last, $10, $5, $10, $15, $18, $18, $18, fees for seven different vessels. Other firms paid various amounts, from $5 to $45, as was proven before the Grand Jury.

Those engaged in bringing those officials to punishment have not sought to accumulate evidence. They desired only enough to convince the Grand Jury of the facts, and leave the District-Attorney to adduce additional proof on the trials.

It is said the fact that the Grand Jury was making investigations was communicated to Governor MORGAN last week.

The parties have been arrested and held to bail.

Later from Matanzas.

The steamship *Matanzas*, Capt. LISSEGANG, from Matanzas on the 23d, arrived at this port last evening. She encountered northeast winds, with a heavy head sea. The harbor of Matanzas was entirely clear of any disease, and the city was unusually healthy for the season.

The Sugar market has continued inactive since the 6th inst., in consequence of planters remaining firm, at following quotations, while buyers keep aloof. The quotations are: Cucumchos No. 7–8, (D. S.,) 7@7⅛ reals Arrobe; Cucumchos No. 9–10, (D. S.,) 7⅜@7¾ reals Arrobe; Browns, No. 11–12, (D. S.,) 8@8⅜ reals Arrobe; Yellows, No. 13–14, (D. S.,) 8⅜@8¾ reals Arrobe; Yellows, No. 15–16, (D. S.,) 9@9½ reals Arrobe; Yellows, No. 17–18, (D. S.,) 10@10½ reals Arrobe; Yellows, No. 19–20, (D. S.,) 11@11½ reals Arrobe; Whites, low to good, 12@12½ reals Arrobe; Whites, fine florete, 12¾@13 reals Arrobe.

MUSCOVADOES—The stock is quite small, transactions have only been made in a very small scale, at following prices: Inferior, Common and Fair Refining, 7⅜r.@8⅛r.; Fair grocery and good, 8⅜r.@9r.; Choice and Prime, none.

Stock of boxes Sugar in Havana and Matanzas 170,000, against 200,000 last year and 130,000 the year preceding.

The Havana and Matanzas mercantile community have required from the planters a greater allowance on the base on boxes of Sugars—which will be in future $67 instead of $55 allowed before—and which requirement will no doubt be acceded to on the part of the planters.

Exports of Sugars and Molasses from 1st January to 21st September, 1860.

Destination.	Bxs. Sugar.	Hhds. S.	Hhds. con.	Hhds. M.
To New-York	28,333	27,848	8,151	7,676
To Boston	22,050	2,114	—	5,569
To Philadelphia	1,103	5,238	256	4,699
To Sout'n ports in U. S.	5,336	2,226	4,621	14,357
To Nort'n ports in U. S.	1,518	189	—	15,444
To Gt. Brit'n, Cowes, &c.	102,287	3,206	1,479	10,713
To Baltic	2,020	—	—	—
To France	3,589	100	—	—
To Spain	32,001	—	30	33
To Mediterranean	249	—	—	—
To British America	25	122	—	1,027
To South America, &c.	7,793	—	—	21
Total	206,303	41,043	14,527	59,839
Same time last year	214,338	35,135	5,112	60,658

Later from Hayti.

OPENING OF THE CHAMBERS—SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

By receipt of our Hayti files to the 1st inst., we are placed in possession of the latest intelligence from the Haytian Republic.

The Chamber of Representatives has presented an address to President GEFFRARD, promising its loyal concurrence in all the plans of public amelioration which he may propose during the session just opening, and congratulating him on the prosperity of the nation.

The President, on the opening of the Chambers, made a long speech. After alluding to the peace and prosperity of the nation, he said:

"Our relations with foreign Powers represented in Hayti, are upon a footing of perfect harmony.

A treaty has been concluded between his Holiness the Pope and the Republic, which I have ratified and the Senate has sanctioned.

The financial situation of the Republic by the order introduced by the Government, ameliorates daily.

The emigrants of our race are established in the Artibonite quarter, and have introduced the use of several new styles of plows; they have received from the native laborers a hearty welcome. Their satisfaction at being Haytians gives us the hope that their example will be imitated on a larger scale.

I count on the Legislative Corps for all that can contribute to the happiness of a nation which only seeks to accomplish its own regeneration."

A steam-vessel has been launched at Bordeaux, France, called the *Geffrard*. It was built for the Haytian Government, and another steamer is in course of construction.

The Apostolical Missionary to Hayti from Rome has publicly congratulated President GEFFRARD on the ratification of the treaty with the Pope.

OUT-OF-DOOR SPORTS.

The Turf.

FLORA TEMPLE'S TROTTING MATCH IN HARNESS—THREE MILES AGAINST DUTCHMAN'S TIME—7 MINUTES 32½ SECONDS.

The trotting match for $500 a side, in which *Flora's* owner backs her to do three miles in less time than the celebrated horse *Dutchman*, who flourished between 1835 and 1840, took place yesterday over the Centreville Course, L. I., in presence of about 300 spectators, principally sporting men.

The agreement read that Mr. MCDONALD was to have as many trials as he liked during the month of October, by giving three days' notice; which, after losing the first heat,—which was made in 7 min. 33¾ sec.—he construed into meaning that he might have another trial by giving three days' notice, and then trot it on the last day of October (Sunday.) This position being overruled by a majority of the judges, *Flora* trotted another heat in 7 min. 43¼ sec., and was declared by the judges to have lost the race.

Another protest was then put in by Mr. MCDONALD, who claimed to have won the first heat within the time, as he alleged that the track was eighteen feet three inches more than a mile in circumference—equal to fifty-four feet nine inches over the three miles. The Judges gave a decision against *Flora*, which decides all bets.

The betting was generally two to one on *Flora*, but a good deal of betting was done by the sporting men for and against *Flora's* doing the distance within the time—so that, although a great deal of money might be bet on the result, by this mode of hedging, little money could be lost in any event. *Flora* looked in good condition as she flew over the course previous to the start.

The start was effected at the first attempt. *Flora* went off her feet as she entered the first turn, but was down in a moment, and made the first quarter pole in 38½ seconds; the half mile being made in 1 min. 15 sec., *Flora* making a fine burst along the backstretch, and the first mile being completed in 2 min. 30¼ sec. The mare dashed past the Judge's stand in splendid style, swinging into the first turn, and reaching the quarter pole in 37 sec.; another fine burst, and she passed the half-mile pole in 1 min. 13 sec., making the second mile in 2 min. 28 sec., accompanied by a saddle-horse to urge her pace for the remainder of the heat. As she flew past the stand she got up for a moment and down again, which was repeated at the quarter pole, which was made in 37 sec.; the skip at the quarter did not, as usual, lose her any thing, for the next quarter was made in 36 sec., being 1 min. 13 sec. to the half mile. As before stated, the saddle-horse had joined company before entering the third mile. From this point the most intense interest was shown as the horses rounded the upper turn at a tremendous pace, and *Flora* was seen to get off her feet at the three-quarter pole; again she was down, with every nerve strained—MCMANN laid on the whip as she flew over the homestretch, but all to no purpose, as she lost the heat by one and a quarter seconds—time 7 m. 33¾ sec. By the Judges decision the second attempt was made in about an hour, and during the interval every care had been bestowed on *Flora*, and little betting had been done.

SECOND HEAT.—Throughout this heat the mare hardly got off her feet for a moment, and never was a more perfect trot. The first quarter was done in 36 sec., the half mile reached in 1 min. 14 sec., the three-quarters in 1 min. 55 sec., and the mile in 2 min. 32 sec. The first quarter of the second mile was done in 36 sec., the half mile in 1 min. 16 sec., the three-quarter pole was reached in 1 min. 56 sec., and the second mile in 2 min. 33 sec. The first quarter of the third mile was done in 45 sec.; by an extraordinary flash of the old fire as she burst along the back stretch; the half was reached in 1 min. 20 sec.; the three-quarter pole was passed in 2 min. 3 sec., and the mile completed in 2 min. 38¼ sec.—MCMANN laying on the whip, and the horsemen hallooing with little effect. The heat was done in 7 min. 43¼ sec. The time of *Dutchman*—7:32½—was made on the Beacon Course in August, 1839, to saddle. He had, from the time of his first trot on the Centreville Course, in Oct. 1839, up to the trot on which he did his three miles in 2:34½, 2:28, 2:30—7:32½,—in which he carried 154 pounds on his back—won for his owners $20,430, principally in two and three mile races; his shortest time in mile heats being 2 min. 33 sec.

FASHION RACES—SECOND DAY.

To-day the second day's races of the Fall meeting over the Fashion Race Course, will take place. Three races will come off, which will no doubt be well contested, as there is to be a three-mile race between *Throggs Neck* and *Muddy Coon*; mile heats between *Fleeting Moments* and *Aurora*, and a sweepstakes—for two-year olds—mile heats, between Messrs. MONNOT, MORRIS and WHITLOCK's horses.

Base Ball.

MARION, OF NEW-YORK, VS. INDEPENDENCE, OF NEW-YORK.

A match was played between the above-named clubs, yesterday, which resulted in the defeat of the Independence. The game was well played on both sides. George Rooney, Patrick E. Murphy and James Early batted excellent on the side of the Marions. Cunningham acted excellent as catcher, and T. Coey as pitcher; also, Rooney on first base and Gilchrist on third base. James Coey as short-stop played well and fired excellent to the bases, and Ostrander as centre-field, making some difficult catches. On the side of the Independence, Joseph Duncan, William DeForrest, John O'Brien and Francis Doyle batted well. Francis Doyle played well as catcher, and Lovell as pitcher. T. Cook did not play up to his usual mark on first base, letting some balls pass him. J. Duncan played well in left field, making some difficult catches. McGonigal played well in right field, and O'Brien played excellent as short stop. No disturbance occurred on the ground. The following is the score:

MARION.	Outs.	Runs.	INDEPENDENCE.	Outs.	Runs.
Thomas Coey, p	1	5	F. Doyle, c	1	4
W. Cunningham, c	3	3	W. Lovell, p	4	1
W.W. Rooney, 1st b.	1	5	J. Duncan, l. f.	1	4
John Murphy, 2d b.	2	4	T. Cook, 1st b.	3	2
John Gilchrist, 3d b.	3	3	W. DeForrest, 2d b.	2	3
Chas. Ostrander, c.f.	4	2	J.M. McGonigal, 3d b.	3	2
James Earley, l. f.	3	2	J. A. O'Brien, s. s.	1	4
Pat'k E. Murphy, r.f.	1	5	J. Quinn, c. f.	3	2
			J. Reardon, r. f.	4	1

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Political.

POLITICAL MEETINGS AT BABYLON.—A large Republican meeting was held in Babylon, Wednesday evening, when addresses were made by JOSEPH CONCH and C. J. JACK, Esqs., of Brooklyn. A Democratic meeting was held in the same village at the same time. A Committee of Republicans was appointed to wait upon the Democratic meeting, and propose that the people assemble at one place, and that the time be divided between the Republican and Democratic speakers. The proposition was declined by the Democrats, they giving as a reason that their meeting was already organized.

DOUGLAS' CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.—The Douglas Congressional Convention, for the Second District, met last evening in Joralemon-street and proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Congress. On the informal ballot there were 25 votes cast for MOSES ODELL, 7 for C. J. LOWERY, 6 for S. S. POWELL, and 1 for JAMES HUTCHINSON. On motion, Mr. ODELL was nominated by acclamation. The Convention then adjourned.

SOUTH BROOKLYN REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The Republican Association of South Brooklyn held a regular weekly meeting last evening, when an address was delivered by A. OAKEY HALL, Esq. The attendance was large, and the proceedings were enlivened by the presence of the City Wide-Awakes, of New-York.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Douglas Convention for the Fifth Congressional District met last evening in Washington Hall, Fourth-street, Williamsburgh, but adjourned without making any nomination.

GREENPOINT.—The Republicans of Greenpoint held another good meeting last night, when they were addressed by WM. H. BURLEIGH, Esq., and Alderman STRONG, of the Thirteenth Ward.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Holden at Newburgh by Justices LOTT, EMOTT, BROWN and SCRUGHAM. Decisions rendered Sept. 26, 1860. *The Brooklyn Central Railroad Company vs. The Brooklyn City Railroad Company and The Brooklyn City Railroad Company vs. The Brooklyn Central Railroad Company.*—The Court has dissolved the injunction of the Central Company restraining the City Company from interfering with the Central Company's use of the Furman-street track; and has granted the City Company an injunction restraining the Central Company from using the Furman track, or doing anything to prevent the City Company enjoying the free and exclusive use of the track, *provided* the City Company file a bond in the sum of $20,000 in the County Clerk's Office of Kings, conditioned to indemnify the Central Company for any damage it may sustain by such injunction, if the Court shall finally decide that the City Company is not entitled thereto. THEODORE T. EDGERTON *vs.* the Harlem Railroad Company.—This was an action for injuries sustained by the plaintiff in being thrown out of a car by the running of a part of the train off the track. The plaintiff was non-suited on the ground that he did not show legal negligence on the part of the Railroad Company, or sufficient negligence to lay the Company liable. New trial was ordered. CHARLES KELSEY *vs.* the City of Brooklyn.—This is an injunction case in which the plaintiff prayed that the Sewer Commissioners be restrained from making a sewer through Butler and Harrison streets. The General Term has decided in favor of the city. Judge CULVER's dissolution of the injunction is affirmed.

DEDICATION OF A MISSION SCHOOL ROOM.—Five years ago the Pierrepont-street Baptist Church organized a Mission School in John-street. By great exertions eighty children of the most destitute class have been gathered into this school, and, finding their quarters in John-street not affording sufficient accommodation, the Society recently leased the large hall at No. 130 Propect-street, formerly used as a place for low theatricals, and last evening the place was dedicated. Addresses were made by the Superintendent of the school, ISAAC DAVIS, Rev. Mr. HOLMES, of the Pierrepont-street Church, Mr. CARPENTER, of the Bethel Mission, Mr. MATHIAS, of St. Ann's Church, and Mr. WOODRUFF, of the Church of the Pilgrims.

LAYING A CORNER-STONE.—The corner-stone of a new mission chapel was laid yesterday afternoon, with appropriate exercises, on ground belonging to and at the rear of the Hanson-place Methodist Episcopal Church. The entrance to the new structure will be on St. Felix-street. The building is to be constructed of brick, two stories high, with a front of 45 feet and extending back 96 feet—the largest building of the kind in the city. The whole complete, it is expected, will cost about $15,000. The upper story will be used for the general Sunday School, and the lower floor for infant classes, church classes and a parlor.

A SEWER IN A GRAVEYARD.—The workmen engaged in digging a sewer through Canton-street, yesterday and the day before, exhumed a number of coffins, which attracted a large crowd of idle gazers to the spot. Some forty coffins in all were disturbed and replaced as near as possible where found, as the sewer was covered up. Many years ago there was a burying-ground where Canton-street passes through, between Myrtle-avenue and Tillary-street. But it was generally supposed that the bodies had all been removed.

AN ACCIDENT.—A man named THOMAS TALLY was crushed between two cars, going in opposite directions, on Broadway, Wednesday night, and so seriously injured that it was necessary to take him to the City Hospital. It is stated that TALLY was intoxicated and was forced off the car by the conductor.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—DAVID CUMMINGS, 13 years of age, residing at Jamaica South, had his left hand shattered on Tuesday by the explosion of a gun he was firing. The shattered hand was yesterday amputated at the wrist.

The New-Orleans Calamity.

The funeral of the victims, fourteen in number of the dreadful calamity in New-Orleans, of which the telegraph informed us some days since, took place on Sunday last. The *Picayune* of that date contains the following additional particulars:

"The absorbing topic about town all day yesterday was the tragic disaster at Friday night's fire, most of the particulars of which we have already published.

As many of the firemen, hardly yet ready to leave the ruin at which so many of their best comrades were killed and wounded, were called away to the other fire up town, returned from that fire only to gaze mournfully upon the mangled bodies of the dead at the police station, or to watch the digging away of the ruins which were known to conceal other bodies, and as their friends and relatives, reading of the disaster in the morning papers, came flying to know how many more had been killed or wounded, the scene on Lafayette-street, from the ruins to the lock-up, was such as has seldom if ever been witnessed in this city.

Mothers, wives, brothers, sisters, children crowded to both places upon a common level of anxious fear. Some went away rejoicing, others went away in silent grief, and some of them, especially the women, cried and sobbed from the very centre of their hearts. The scene altogether was sad, very sad.

The calamity, carrying away, as it did, some of our bravest and most courageous firemen, young gentlemen well known and esteemed throughout the city, as well as honest poor laborers who were earning their small pittance by saving property, in perfect innocence of danger, cast a very perceptible gloom over the city.

The flag of the City Hall, and the flags of the different engine-houses were flung out to the breeze at half-mast. The Douglas mass meeting to have taken place in Clay-square was postponed; neither did the Bell and Everett clubs, a procession of which was contemplated, turn out—all in respect to the untimely dead, and the grief which sobbed around firesides, and cast a gloom over the social circles of friendship and acquaintance.

Coroner BEACH yesterday empanneled a jury. They viewed the different dead bodies at the lock-up, and the Coroner furnished certificates of burial; but no verdict was rendered, it being the purpose of the Coroner to investigate the architecture of the building whose fall killed and wounded so many. It is the public opinion that the building was a mere shell, not at all fit for a warehouse in the heavy business part of the city."

Alfred Munroe & Co. are now prepared to supply the wants of those who are purchasing their Fall and Winter Clothing for Men and Boys.

Men's Clothing of all kinds; Boys' Clothing for Boys of all ages, from three years to manhood.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 507 Broadway,
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Gas Fixtures.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,

in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles,—both foreign and domestic manufacture.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av., and 29th-st., New-York.

Governor Harris on Sewing Machines.—"My wife has had one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for some time, and I am satisfied it is one of the best labor-saving machines that has been invented. I take much pleasure in recommending it to the public.—*J. G. Harris, Governor of Tennessee.*

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's Lock-stitch Sewing Machine was awarded the first premium at the late Fair of the State of Tennessee, held at Nashville.

Silver Soap Indexical.—A perfect preparation for cleaning Silver Plate, Jewelry, Mirrors, Marble, &c., far more convenient and effective than any other. Read the following:

BOSTON, May 2, 1859.

Messrs. Safford & Burditt:

GENTLEMEN: After repeated trials of your Silver Soap, we can recommend it as *the best article we have ever seen* for cleaning plated and silver ware. It must soon be used by every family. Yours respectfully,
SHREVE, BROWN & CO., (Late Jones, Ball & Co.)
Manufactured only by the Boston Indexical Soap Co. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and dealers generally.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. Marsh, of the well known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite the church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his RADICAL CURE TRUSS to all cases of Rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulderbraces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Most Patent Medicines are humbugs; but Dr. TOBIAS warrants his VENETIAN LINIMENT to do all he recommends it for, or the money will be refunded by his agents. One will be found in every village in the State. If you have a pain or ache try a bottle; it stops pain instantly. Price 25c. and 50c. ℔ bottle. Dépôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold everywhere.

Mott's Chemical Pomade.—This admirable preparation causes the hair or whiskers, however gray, to assume a dark rich color. Persons whose hair has become prematurely gray should at once use this Pomade, and have it restored to its original color. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere, and by PENFOLD, PARKER MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES,
No. 505 Broadway,

Approved alike by families, dress-makers, shirt-makers, gaiter-fitters, vest-makers and tailors generally, are the only machines that fully meet ALL the wants of the public. Send for a circular.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Love of Strong Drink Cured

By Dr. HENRY ZELL'S REMEDY, which may be given (unknown to the drinker) in coffee or tea. Never produces nausea; perfectly harmless. Price $1. Dépôt, No. 63 Division-st., corner of Market.

Clirehugh's Illusive Wigs and Toupees.—Light, durable, elegant and perfect fits. Partings unstainable. No turning up behind. Bands, Braids, Curls, &c., wholesale and retail, 290 Broadway, next to A. T. Stewart & Co.

"A Clear Complexion" is Desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

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All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market or money refunded. Agents wanted. No. 538 BROADWAY, New-York.

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VESTINGS,
PANTALOONERY,
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We also invite attention to our very extensive stock of Fashionable Clothing for men and boys. It contains a great variety of styles and fabrics to be found nowhere else.

All of which we offer at extremely low prices.

An early selection is respectfully recommended, as the demand is already very large.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway,
Corner of Warren-st.

MARRIED.

HADLEY—MCSPEDON.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 27, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. P. S. Chauncey, D. D., Rector of St. James' Church, THOMSON R. HADLEY to MARY HESTER, only daughter of Thomas McSpedon, Esq.

WOLCOTT—HOFFMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 26, by Rev. Dr. De Witt, Rev. J. M. WOLCOTT, of South Britain, Conn., to MARY E., daughter of Z. N. Hoffman, of New-York.

BARNES—CLOUGH.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 26, by Rev. Mr. Rankin, Mr. ENOCH F. BARNES, of Racine, Wis., to Miss LOUISA CLOUGH, of this City.

HENROE—POTTER.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 23, at St. Mark's Church, Stuyvesant-place, by Rev. Dr. Anthon, JOHN B. HENROE to HARRIET A. POTTER, both of Jersey City.

HYDE—KALEN.—At Greenpoint, L. I., on Saturday, Sept. 22, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Knapp, Mr. JAMES E. HYDE, of New-York, to Miss AUGUSTA KALEN, of the former place.

DIED.

REYNOLDS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 27, ROBERT BALLENTINE, son of William and Agnes A. Reynolds, in the 4th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 190 West 17th-st.

KELSEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 26, JULIA KELSEY, in the 16th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her uncle, John Connell, No. 116 Broadway.

HISCOX.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 27, JOHN EVERETT, son of David and Violetta Hiscox, aged 15 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, in 2d-av., between 85th and 86th sts., on Saturday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

RUTHERFORD.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 27, JAMES C. RUTHFORD.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 116 East 54th-st., on Sunday, Sept. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HOAG.—In Brooklyn, on Fith Day evening, Sept. 27, SARAH H. HOAG, widow of David Hoag, in the 47th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, at the residence of her brother, James E. Miller, No. 96 Pacific-st., corner of Henry, Brooklyn, on Seventh Day afternoon, the 29th inst., at 3½ o'clock, and at Anawalk meeting-house, Westchester County, on Second Day at 11 o'clock, A. M., the 1st of 10th month, where the remains will be interred.

VAN BENSCHOTEN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 26, Mrs. ELMIRA B., wife of Samuel Van Benschoten, aged 39 years, 8 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 254 Carlton-av., on Friday, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

HIGBIE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 27, JOHN HIGBIE, Jr., son of the late John Higbie, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his mother, No. 119 Willoughby-st., on Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Hempstead, L. I., for interment.

WEST.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 27, of consumption, ISABELLA, wife of A. L. West, aged 47 years, 1 month and 8 days.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, 30th inst., at her late residence, No. 350 Pacific-st., corner of Bond, Brooklyn.

CHRYSTIE.—At Clifton Hill, Lebanon, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 25, Mrs. SUSAN CHRYSTIE, wife of Rev. James Chrystie, in the 73d year of her age, in the hope of a blessed immortality.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Friday, Sept. 28, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence.

WILLIAMS.—At Stonington, Conn., on Thursday, Sept. 13, BETSY S., wife of Charles P. Williams, aged 54 years.

TILLINGHAST.—At Amsterdam, N.Y., on Monday, Sept. 24, JOSEPH TILLINGHAST, aged 77 years.

ROBB.—In Chicago, on Tuesday, Sept. 25, after a short illness, KATE A. CRANE, wife of Chas. Robb, and only daughter of David D. Crane, in her 32d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her father's residence, No. 61 West 10th-st., on Friday morning, at 8½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Oak Hill Cemetery for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 461, Sept. 27, 1860.
67, 65, 31, 62, 49, 63, 52, 51, 37, 25, 34, 38, 24.
Class No. 462, Sept. 27, 1860.
45, 18, 25, 68, 5, 9, 23, 40, 36, 12, 64, 73, 52, 6.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Sept. 27, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

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WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

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HOWE'S HAY, CATTLE and COAL SCALES.
HOWE'S GRAIN HOPPER SCALES.
HOWE'S WHEELBARROW SCALES.
HOWE'S DORMANT SCALES.
HOWE'S PORTABLE PLATFORM SCALES.
HOWE'S UNION and COUNTER SCALES.
FIRST PREMIUM 13 STATE FAIRS.
FIRST PREMIUM VERMONT STATE FAIR 4 YEARS.

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Reference—Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & Co., publishers of this paper.

BALLOU'S

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FFFFFFFFF  YYYY    YYYY  SSSSSS
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BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented Nov. 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.

Sent by express to any part of the United States upon receipt, per mail, of the following measures, which will insure a perfect fit, for $12, $15, $18, and $24 per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts.

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AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid by a young woman, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or would do waiting; has the best of City reference as to character and capability. Call at No. 101 West 24th-st., top floor.

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AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and sewing; has the best of City reference; is fully competent, willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing. The best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 2 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress, and to assist with the washing; the very best of City references can be given. Can be seen from 9 to 5, at No. 239 West 35th-st. for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or as good plain cook; no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 168 12th-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to assist in anything that is required; has four years' reference. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman to do chamberwork and sewing, or as regular waitress; is fully competent to fill either situation; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 74 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid or waitress; she thoroughly understands her business, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 184 East 31st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse; is fully capable of either sitution. Can be seen for two days at No. 92 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman with first-class City reference, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washing. Apply at No. 2 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and assist in the washing, or would do chamberwork and sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 45 2d-av., between 2d and 3d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress. The best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 51 Marion-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY IS DESIROUS of obtaining a situation for a girl as chambermaid and plain seamstress, or to assist in the washing. First class references given. Call at No. 220 West 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or as good plain cook; no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City references can be given. Call at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; has no objection to do chamberwork and sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 71 15th-st., front basement, near the 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a most respectable, intelligent and very efficient Protestant girl, as first-class seamstress and chambermaid, or would take a nurse's situation; is very highly recommended by a Brooklyn family. Inquire for DELIA, at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, in a small private family. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 44 West 32d-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an American girl as children's nurse and seamstress. Best of City references. Call at No. 155 Hammond-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a first-class cook; has lived seven years in one family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has no objection to go a long distance from the City; has the very best of satisfactory references, if desired. Call at No. 61 East 25th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has lived in some of the best families in the City, as reference will show. Can be seen for two days at No. 98 East 12th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook in a private family, by a woman who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, namely, soups, jellies, wild fowl and baking, boneing and larding; has most satisfactory City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook; understands cookery in all its branches; can be highly recommended from her last place. Can be seen till engaged at No. 260 31st-st., between 9th and 10th avs, second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 84 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN EXperienced woman as cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups and jellies; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 248 7th-av., second floor, back room, corner 26th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable Protestant woman as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 264 East 14th-st., north side, third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as cook in a private family; understands cooking in its various branches; best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 1 Union Court, corner of 12th-st. and University-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-rate cook; she understands her business in all its parts and can produce the very best of City reference. Apply at No. 2 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A HIGHLY respectable woman as first-class cook; understands all its branches; very best of references. Apply at No. 11 6th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY A competent English woman, who thoroughly understands her business, as first-class cook; best of City reference given. Call at 131 West 24th-st., corner 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A COOK WANTS A SITUATION; she understands her business thoroughly; also every branch of cooking; willing to go into the country. Call at No. 61 Madison-av.; will assist with the washing.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as good cook, in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable sisters, situations in a private family; the one to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent laundress, and has the best of City reference; the other as chambermaid and to take care of children; would assist with the washing, and is willing to make herself generally useful; will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 109 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 2, second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A HARDWORKing, American Protestant young woman, a situation as good cook, baker and laundress; would do general housework, chamberwork, waiting, nurse and seamstress; good reference; no objections to country; a home preferred to high wages. Call at No. 149 9th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl, as a good plain cook, and a good bread and biscuit maker, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place, where she has lived over two years. Call for two days at No. 300 7th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., one flight up, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as first-class cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing of a respectable family; is a good cook and baker; has the best of City reference from her last place. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. Call at No. 217 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as good plain cook and good baker; one who understands her business thoroughly, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 72 Bedford-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a neat and competent young woman, as cook or to do housework, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, in a respectable private family; can come well recommended. Call at No. 125, between 2d and 3d avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as plain cook and assist with the washing and ironing; would have no objections to do general housework for a small family; can show good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 East 32d-st., near Lexington-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTAble girl a situation; is a good plain cook, a first-rate washer and ironer; also baker; has good City reference. Call at 184 East 27th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing of a small family, or to do housework; good reference, and wages not so much an object as a good home. Apply at No. 71 West 15th-st., front room, in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small family, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing; has three years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as first-rate cook; is willing to take part in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; has excellent City reference; lived in her last place two years. Call for two days at No. 129 Waverley-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman, as plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; has arrived very recently from England; City reference from her last place. Call at No. 210 1st-av., near 13th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, or would do housework in a small family; is a first-rate washer and ironer; a steady home preferred. Call at 13 Jersey-st., between Mulberry and Crosby, top floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a private family; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 427 3d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.; ring bell No. 3.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman; will assist with washing and ironing; good City references. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young woman to cook, wash and iron; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 150 Pearl-st., near Sands, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A VERY REspectable young woman, a situation as good plain cook; would assist in washing and ironing; has lived eight years in her last place. Call at No. 172 West 20th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by a young woman with reference from her last place. Apply at No. 204 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS AND GENERAL HOUSEWORKERS.—Families in want of help will find every day at our establishment a very large number of the neatest and most respectable servants of every capacity (Protestants and others.) Many of these girls have been known to the proprietors for a long time; can also refer to Brooklyn families with whom they have lived. None but respectable servants are admitted, and our entire business conducted on principles of strict honor. MANNING & CO., No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, by two young women, situations; one as cook, who thoroughly understands her business, and is a good baker: the other as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing; they have good reference from their last place, and wish to live in one house. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 20th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation in a respectable private family to do light chamberwork and assist in the care of children. Apply at No. 50 East 23d-st., near 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman a situation as laundress; thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 307 East 14th-st., between Avenues B and C, second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman, as laundress; she understands her business perfectly; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Call at No. 61 West 29th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Apply at No. 32 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as laundress; understands her business thoroughly, and has the very best of City reference as to character and capability. Apply at No. 2 East 23d-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as laundress; can do all kinds of fluting; was three years in her last place. Call, for two days, at 657 7th-av., between 48th and 49th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent young girl as laundress; does up linens in style; or as chambermaid and fine washing, fluting and ironing. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for the last 16 years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Has the best of City references and can be seen for two days. Inquire at the Ladies' Depository, No. 876 Broadway, up stairs.

AS NURSE.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as infant's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant or children; has no objection to travel; is a neat, plain sewer, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 270 6th-av., in the store, from 10 to 5 o'clock.

AS NURSE, &c.—A GIRL WANTS A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; can cut children's clothes neatly & dress lady's hair. Best of City reference. No objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 74 5th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant girl, a situation as nurse and light chambermaid, or to do plain sewing; has the best of City reference, and can be seen for two days at No. 117 Pacific-st., between Clinton and King, Brooklyn.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG person lately from Ireland, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as waiter and seamstress, or to do chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 914 Broadway, between 9 and 12.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable young woman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and undertakes all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; has the best City reference; can sew on Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 145 6th-av., in the millinery-store, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE MIDdle-aged Protestant woman desires a situation as seamstress; understands all kind of family sewing; can cut and fit children's dresses; would take the care of one child or wait on a lady going South for the Winter; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 22 12th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place, at the Ladies' Repository; has the best of reference.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A NEAT, QUICK SEAMstress wants a situation; can do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a person that understands all kinds of family sewing; a few respectable customers. Call at No. 147 Varick-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &C.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress or as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting, is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; best of reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 136 23d-st., near 3d-av., first floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, a situation as competent seamstress; understands all kind of family sewing; is willing to assist with chamberwork; has best of City reference. Call at No. 61 East 22d-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, to go South, to Savannah, with a lady; has the best of references. Call for two days at No. 244 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—A lady wishes to obtain a situation for a good seamstress. She can be seen, for three days, at the house of her present employer, 100 West 11th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl wishes a situation as waitress in a private family; or would do chamberwork and waiting; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 212 East 5th-st., between 1st av. and Avenue A., Room No. 17.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid in a private family, who understands her business perfectly in every branch; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen to-day and Friday, at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as waitress and parlor maid in a private family, by a respectable young woman; has the best of City reference, where she lived the last five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID, &C.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as waitress and chambermaid, or to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 109 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City or country, German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 133 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

MALES.

AS BUTLER.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN not now requiring his services, a situation in a private family for an English butler, of unexceptionable habits, and well qualified in every way to give satisfaction to his employer. Address BUTLER, Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS CLERK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A young man who will devote himself to the interests of his employer in some mercantile, commission or banking house. The advertiser is 18 years of age and resides with his parents. Satisfactory reference given, &c. Address Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man, who understands the care of horses and carriages perfectly; is a good groom and careful driver; would be willing to be useful to his employer; has good reference. Address C. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a private family as coachman, by a middle-aged man; can give the best City references, and has lived in the first-class families. Call or address F. S., No. 1,084 Broadway, in the harness store, between 31st and 32d sts.; or No. 134 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single young man as coachman; perfectly understands his business, and has the best of City reference; wages moderate for the Winter. Address B. C., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man as coachman; understands his business; has good City reference. Address M. K., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a competent, trustworthy, sober young man, a situation to take care and drive one horse, or two if required, and to assist the gardener, and willing to make himself generally useful; has best reference; country preferred. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a German, who understands his business in all its branches. Apply at No. 9 West 17th-st.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a practical man as gardener or farmer; has a wife, no children; the wife is a first-class dairy-woman and cook. Can give the best of references. Protestants. Apply at or address X., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation by a single man as gardener and coachman, who thoroughly understands the care of greenhouse plants and all kinds of vegetables; also the care and management of horses, carriages and harness; is a good driver, and can come well recommended. To be seen, for three days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—A YOUNG man lately arrived wishes a situation; he understands the care of horses, &c., thoroughly. Apply at No. 5 Broadway, Café Français.

AS HOSTLER.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, acquainted with the management of horses, with good references, wants a situation either in the City or country. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A middle-aged man as porter in some store where he could give his attention to his employer; wages not so much an object as a permanent place; can give the best of City reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address, for two days, P. P., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man as waiter in a private boarding-house, where there will be from 30 to 40 boarders; has the best of reference from his last place; is not afraid to work; can do anything that is to be done by any one employed in that capacity; is a first-class marketman. Address T. B. F., No. 746, in the store corner of 8th-st. and Broadway, for two days.

AS WAITER.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN wants a situation as waiter in a private family; the best City reference. Call, or address A McC., at No. 811 Broadway, for two days, if not engaged.

TO CLOTHING, SHIRT AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, HOUSES.—A business man about closing a 7-year engagement, with one of the largest Southern Houses, desires a re-engagement; he is perfectly competent to the manufacture of all kinds of shirts, drawers, neck ties, &c., having a thorough practical knowledge of the same, as also the management of work hands and sewing machines. Reference of the highest order. Address X, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

TO SHIRT AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING HOUSES.—A thorough business man, competent practically to manufacture all kinds of shirts, drawers and furnishing goods, and who can influence some good trade to a first-class house, desires a re-engagement; he has been eight years with his present employers, who are now declining the business; can bring references and testimonials of the highest order. Address Box No. 2,203 Post-office.

TO AGRICULTURISTS.—A YOUNG MAN wants situation for the Winter on a gentleman's farm; accustomed to the care of choice cattle and horses; can milk well; can produce good references, both City and country; wages not such an object as a comfortable home for the Winter. Address W. R. J., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

TO THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.—The advertiser, 29 years of age, for the last seven years book-keeper and cashier in a wholesale boot and shoe house in this city, wants a situation either in the same capacity or in any other in which he may be useful; for qualifications, &c., refers to last employer. Address C. D., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a man as coachman and to assist in gardening, in a pleasant and healthy location near the City, by a good and reliable man who can come well recommended. Apply at No. 29 Chambers-st., second floor, from 10 to 4.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK IN A SMALL private family; she must thoroughly understand her business, and bring good City reference. None other need apply. Call at No. 50 West 11th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., between the hours of 9 and 1 o'clock.

A COOK, CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, in a private American family, a chambermaid and laundress, and also a cook who will assist with the washing; Germans preferred. Apply, with good City recommendations, at No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A STEADY PROTestant woman as laundress, to go a short distance in the country. Apply between 10 and 3 o'clock at No. 51 Chambers-st., up stairs.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SALESMAN IN the silverware business; one having experience and the best references; none other need apply. Address C., Box No. 2,008, Post-office.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A WAITRESS WHO thoroughly understands her business, and also a chambermaid and laundress; Protestants preferred. Apply at No. 11 East 12th-st.

A YOUNG GIRL.—A YOUNG GIRL WANTED, from 14 to 16 years of age, to take care of a child and do plain sewing, if required; must furnish good reference—an orphan preferred. Call at No. 2 Rush-st., near Bedford-av., Williamsburgh, between 9 and 12 A.M.

GIRLS WANTED—TO GO TO A MANUFACturing village, five hours' ride from this City, in Connecticut, to whom employment will be given the year round at remunerative prices. For further information, apply at No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—WANTED, A tidy woman, a good cook and laundress, with proper references, in a family of two grown persons and two children, at Darien, Conn. Apply at 298 West 12th-st.

HOTELS.

BELMONT HALL,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN,
NEW JERSEY.

The above house will be kept open during the Winter, for the accommodation of those who desire fine shooting, as Schooley's Mountain abounds in game of various kinds. WILLIAM SHARP, Proprietor.

TRAVELERS! DRIVE DIRECT TO THE
SMITHSONIAN HOUSE!

Broadway, corner Houston-st., New-York. Having all the appointments of the best hotels—clean rooms, good fare, prompt attendance and moderate charges.
SAML. E. MEAD, Proprietor.

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED HOTEL, "The Mansion House," Little Silver, with stabling, barn, out-houses, furniture, &c., and about four acres of land. For particulars apply on the premises. Access by Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company, foot of Robinson-st.

THE ST. CLAIR HOUSE HAS BEEN REcently furnished, with the view of making it a specialty for gentlemen, including gas, baths, &c. Gents wishing rooms at a moderate price would do well to call at the above house, No. 156 Prince-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—FIRST-CLASS IN various styles and colors. Also grained and ornamented. Warranted superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Also, Mattresses, Bedding, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 652 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—PRICE $3,000—A profitable manufacturing business, requiring little or no capital, established five years, and has paid an average profit of $3,000 a year. A good chance for a party that will be satisfied with above amount. Every instruction will be given. Address COMMERCIAL, Box No. 147 *Times* Office, with real name and address.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WANTED, IN A FIRST-class established piano-forte manufacturing business, a partner, having from $5,000 to $8,000 capital, and with experience of the business. Unexceptional references given and required. Address MUSIC, Station A Post-office, No. 129 Spring-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE FALL AND WINTER.—For persons returning from the sea shore, or wishing a change to mountain air, which has proved particularly beneficial in cases of pulmonary and other diseases, an opportunity is offered. The house is adjoining Idlewild, the charming residence of Mr. Willis; horses and carriages on the premises; also, abundance of fruit, milk and vegetables. Inquire of S. B. CALDWELL, No. 20 Old Slip, F. W. BODSTEIN, No. 768 Broadway, or of the subscriber,
JAMES G. ROE,
Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y.

MUSICAL BOXES.

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$100 REWARD WILL BE PAID BY ME for information which will lead to the detection and conviction of the party or parties who cut my billiard table cushion in my warerooms. W. H. GRIFFITH, Billiard Table Manufacturer, No. 146 Fulton-st.

TO THE BENEVOLENT.—AN AGED WIDOW, left in poverty by deaths in her family, would be thankful to get embroidering on muslin or flannel; the best of City references. Address L. O., Box No. 138 *Times* Office, for one month.

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TO LET WITH BOARD—A VERY FINE suite of rooms, suitable for a family of several persons, or for a party of gentlemen, with or without private table, on second floor, with bath-room, gas, &c.; house is near 5th-av., and is first-class in every respect. References exchanged. Address HOME, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—IN A CENTRAL LOCATION, CONvenient to Broadway, consisting of an entire second floor, together or separate, furnished or unfurnished. House with all the modern improvements. Also, a room for a single gentleman. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 72 2d-av., corner 4th-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND FAMILY or a party of gentlemen, will find pleasant furnished rooms and good board at No. 79 West 38th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. The house has all the modern improvements; references required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a respectable family in VIIth Ward; location and house pleasant and good. Address M. S., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TWO NEATLY-FURNISHED large front rooms (first and second floors) can be secured, with permanent board, in a very desirable location in Jersey City, and but a few blocks from the ferry. Inquire at No. 21 Essex-st.

BOARDING—AT NO. 8 WEST WASHINGTON-place; good rooms on first and third floors for a gent and wife or single gent. The house is pleasantly situated in a quiet neighborhood, convenient to all parts of the City.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen, or a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with board and a large second-story room, in a private family, at No. 48 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh. First-class references given and required.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF SPACIOUS ROOMS on second floor, furnished or unfurnished; also, single rooms, with private table, or without board, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place, a very desirable location.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three young gentlemen, can obtain furnished rooms and board, at No. 83 1st-st., in a respectable American family. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife or two single gentlemen; a large bedroom and parlor, nicely furnished and pleasantly located, and within ten minutes' walk of Wall or Fulton-st. ferries, can be had for $20, gas and fuel included. Address, with reference, H. M. A., Box 106 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A HANDSOME suite of rooms on first floor, unfurnished; also, one handsome hall bedroom, furnished. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A FEW PLEASANT rooms to rent with full or partial board in a private family. Inquire at No. 134 Oxford-st.

MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, AN ENTERprising man and his wife, without children, of respectability, and of experience in the business, to board a family of about forty persons a short distance in the country. The house and furniture are already provided. Satisfactory references will be required. Address PATTERSONIA, Box No. 138 *Times* Office. Communications will be received until Oct. 1.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLORS AND ROOMS TO LET—To gentlemen, with partial board—A parlor and extension on first floor, and tea sent to room, if required. Also rooms on 2d and 3d floors. House first-class; modern improvements; gas, baths, &c. Genteel, quiet neighborhood, near 5th-av. Apply at No. 28 9th-st.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY pleasant small front rooms can be had, with board, in a private family residing at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located; has gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms for two persons, $10 to $15 per week. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE TWO VERY large and fine parlors and large bedroom on same floor, which they would like to rent to two or more gentlemen with or without partial board; the house is a few doors west of Broadway and within two blocks of Union-square. Good references given and required. A note to D. E., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, will receive prompt attention.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—WITHin five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall st. Ferries, by a gentleman, wife, child and servant. A front parlor and bedroom on second floor required, and contiguous to bath-room. Rooms with a private family preferred. Address, with full particulars as to room, location and terms, H. A. D., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO LET, FURNISHED—WITHOUT board, to single gentlemen; a large front and back room on second floor; both rooms leading out of the front room; large closets. Will be let together or separate. Call at No. 16 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

SUITES OF ROOMS AND SINGLE—WITH good table to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen—to permanent occupants on moderate terms; convenient to cars and stages. Apply No. 13 Ashland-place, six doors from Greenwich-avenue, near Waverley-place. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A suite of rooms, on second floor, furnished or unfurnished; house with all the modern improvements, handsomely located, with side windows, pleasant view and air; private table if required. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner of 21st-st.

TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS ON the first floor, connecting, with closets attached, to let with partial board, to a party of two or four gentlemen, in a private family taking a few boarders. Inquire at No. 63 West 15th-st., (old No. 53.)

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—DESIRAble rooms for a gentleman and his wife, or single gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 3 Washington-place, South 6th-st. Location pleasant, and convenient to the ferries.

ROOMS TO RENT—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, to gentlemen only, with or without partial board; house contains all the modern improvements, and is pleasantly situated. No. 159 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Best of reference given and required.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FINE ROOMS, WITH partial board for gentlemen, may be had at No. 37 Cranberry-st., between Willow and Columbia sts. The house pleasantly situated, and convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton ferries.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL, PRIVATE FAMIly will let two neatly-furnished suites of rooms, with board, on second floor to a family, or two parties, who are willing to pay liberal prices for first-class accommodations. Apply at No. 26 East 35th-st., near Madison-av.

NO. 12 NELSON-PLACE.—A FINE LARGE room and bedroom on the second floor, and two rooms on upper floors to let with board, as above. The house is replete with all modern conveniences, and for terms apply as above.

BOARD.—ONE OR TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, with pantries attached, for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be obtained in a modern house with the improvements, at No. 122 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

BOARD.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife wish to find a parlor and bedroom, with board, in a strictly private family. The best references given. No boarding-house need apply. Address Box No. 610 Post-office.

A HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR TO LET at No. 178 West 14th-st., with or without board, furnished or unfurnished. The rooms would be let together or separate. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References given.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN ENGAGED in an importing house down town, would like to procure board in a private family, where he could permanently find the comforts of a home. References exchanged. Address R., Box No. 1,131 Post-office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom adjoining, in a private family, by applying at No. 1 Middagh-st., corner of Columbia.

BOARD NEAR STUYVESANT PARK.—A suite of rooms and two large sleeping-rooms, with board, in a new house with all the modern improvements, No. 167 East 15th-st. References given and required.

A CHOICE OF HANDSOME, WELL FURnished rooms to let, with board, to families or single gentlemen, at No. 203 Henry-st., corner of State-st., South Brooklyn, two minutes' walk from Wall-st. or South ferries.

BOARD IN CLINTON-PLACE.—SUITES AND single rooms for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen. Also, the basement for an office, at No. 97 Clinton-place.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG LADIES engaged in teaching. A private family where there are no other boarders preferred. Address P. R. B., Union-square Post-office.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, IN a pleasant location, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, can be obtained at No. 90 Clinton-st., opposite Schermerhorn-st. References exchanged.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—IN A FIRST-CLASS house, No. 230 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., a large South room on second floor, furnished, with closet, at $11 per week. Family small. Dinner at 6.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—TO A SINgle gentleman, by a private family. Inquire at No. 9 Attorney-st., between Division and Grand.

APARTMENT AND BOARD REQUIRED—By a gentleman. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, J. C., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

MRS. BLACK, NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST., between Broadway and 6th-av., has vacancies in the third story. References exchanged.

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FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—ABOUT TWO hundred acres of the finest land in Cayuga County in good condition, and beautifully situated on the Lake Shore. It is part of a large fruit farm, the principal orchards of which are reserved; but the portion offered includes the farm-house and barns, and 3,000 thrifty young apple and pear trees of the best varieties. Price $100 per acre for the whole, or $100 to $500 for selections. Apply at the *Journal of Commerce* Office, No. 91 Wall-st., New-York City, or to RICHARD HALE, on the premises, Aurora, Cayuga County, N. Y.

FARM IN ORANGE COUNTY FOR SALE.—This farm consists of 64 acres, with choice young fruit trees, well watered, and good stone fences. The house modern built, containing ten rooms. Barns and out-houses nearly new. Suitable for a genteel family residence, as well as for farming purposes, being highly productive. Apply to A. W. FRANCIS, No. 429 Broadway, or to Mr. JOHN HIGHAM, Middletown, Orange County, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY.—WILL exchange for New-York or Brooklyn property; 90 acres; it has good house and out-buildings; within half a mile of steamboat landing, three miles of Rahway station, and twenty of this City. Apply to WM. S. CHAMBERLIN, No. 70 Robinson-st.

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GUINESS'S PORTER—SUPERIOR QUALITY, imported and sold by C. E. HABICHT, Agent of A. Guiness, Son & Co., No. 127 Pearl-st.

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Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
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MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.

Pianos to rent.

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GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons, $8. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

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Respectfully informs his pupils and friends of this City and Brooklyn, that he has resumed his instructions in music,

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Has returned to this City, in order to resume
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Prices from $40 to $400.
Warerooms in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av. Send for a circular.

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Overstrung Pianos,
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CLASSES IN VOCAL MUSIC AND HARMONY—CHEVE'S SYSTEM—A PREPARATION TO THE STUDY OF INSTRUMENTS.—Mlle. SAUVAGEOT will begin a course on MONDAY, Oct. 1, at 7½ P. M. Day classes are also forming, for which immediate application is necessary. N. B.—The thoroughness and simplicity of the system recommend it equally to advanced musicians and to beginners.

No. 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st. Terms, $8 per quarter; private lessons, $1.

N. B.—Some resemblance of name having led to several errors, Mlle. T. E. SAUVAGEOT begs to state that she teaches music only, and has no connection whatever with any Dancing Academy.

NEW AND POPULAR SONGS.—"KATY'S Secret," "Willie Gray," "Oh! If I were a Little Bird," and "Though I'm but a Little Maiden," as sung by Little Martha Davies, with great applause; "The Scientific Frog," "Three Roguish Chaps," "Johnny So Bashful," "Christmas Bells," "Always Look on the Sunny Side," 25 cents each. "Farmer Stubbs' Visit to New-York City," with lithograph, 35 cents; mailed free. Just published by
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NEW MUSIC.—THE PRINCE OF WALES SCHOTtische, with lithographs of the Prince, by Thomas Baker, the celebrated English composer. Price 40 cents. Also, the Prince of Wales Polka, by Augustus Cull, the celebrated German composer. These are superior pieces for dancing. Price of Polka, 25 cents; plain lithographs, 40 cents. Mailed free. Just published by
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ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANOS, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country at lowest rates. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music-store, 329 Broadway.

MME. WM. VINCENT WALLACE HAS returned to the City, and will receive a few pupils on the piano-forte. Apply to
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AN EXPERIENCED LEADER AND TENOR singer desires an engagement in a church in New-York. Address TENOR, care of Mason Brothers, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st.

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A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
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WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
At 4 P. M. for children—at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
Commence in New-York, Sept. 29.
In Brooklyn, Oct. 2.

In addition to the Court Quadrille, Prince Imperiale, Evergreen Empire, and other social dances, Minuet Quadrille, Linda, and other educational dances already introduced by Mr. DODWORTH, a variety of newer dances will be brought forward during the season—one, the Quadrille Stirienne, especially adapted to the development of graceful movement in children.

Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall. All the modern dances will be taught in one course of lessons. The new Minuet Quadrille, dedicated to the Prince of Wales; a published description may be had by applying at the Academy. Classes are now forming: Ladies at 3 o'clock on Tuesday and Friday afternoons; Gentlemen at 8 on Tuesday and Friday evenings; Misses and Masters on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock.

The opening Soirée on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10, at 8 P. M.

Send for a circular or apply as above.

ACADEMY OF DANCING AND CALESTHENICS.—Mr. and Mrs. TRENOR reopen their well-known rooms, No. 65 West 34th-st., on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst.; No. 90 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., is now open. Mr. T. will be pleased to accommodate parties who may form classes at their residences, in private schools, or at either of the Academies. Call for circulars.

FERREROS DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 59 West 14th-st., will open Oct. 6, for misses and masters, and on Oct. 11 for gentlemen. School and private classes attended in the City or out of town. Circulars can be had at the Academy.

29 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Madame (FERRERO) JACKSON has enlarged her ball-room, and will reopen her Private Dancing Academy Oct. 6, 1860.

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AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
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Best quality Plated Door Knobs. Name and Number Plates.
Plated and Porcelain Bell-Pulls, Parlor Leavers, &c., for house use.
Safe Locks and Latches for house and store use.
Plated, Brass and Iron Door Chains, for front and basement doors.
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Agents for Gautier's Stove Polish, Fire Brick, green and gas-house Tile, &c.
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MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
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Use the celebrated VESUVIUS COOKING AND HEATING RANGE. The heat which from ordinary ranges goes to waste up the chimney is saved, and made available to warm the rooms above, without in the least lessening its convenience or efficiency as a kitchen range. The ETNA HEATER is designed to set in the front basement fire-place, to warm the basement, parlors, and rooms over the parlors. For efficiency, economy, durability, and safety, they are unequaled. Abundant references furnished on application.
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SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
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Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL AND HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
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HORSE-NAIL RODS—TVF, XLT and N BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

NORWAY SHAPES—ALL SIZES, BEST QUALity, for sale. C. E. HABICHT, Swedish and Norwegian Consul, No. 127 Pearl-st.

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TO LET—AT MOTT HAVEN, WITHIN FIVE minutes' walk of Harlem Railroad depôt, and within ten of 3d-av. and Harlem boats, an elegant house, furnished, with hot and cold water, baths and every convenience. The grounds are ample and handsomely ornamented; commodious stable, out-houses, &c. In every respect a most desirable residence. Will be let until 1st of May, 1861, very low. Possession immediately. Apply to ATWOOD & CO., No. 104 Broadway.

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Orders for 100 or 5,000 promptly filled at the lowest prices, by WILLIAM PORTER,
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NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—"Clifton Point," at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, on the easterly Bank of the Hudson River, distant from New-York 90 miles, and containing 174 acres of land. The premises occupy a bold and commanding promontary, having several fine sites in addition to that upon which the mansion is built. The Catskill Mountains at the northwest, and the Roundout Kill at the southwest, with the expanse of water between, form a series of lake and water views varied and beautiful. Water frontage is ample, and shore bold. The Hudson River Railroad passes partly through a tunnel belonging to the property, affording uninterrupted access to the river. The lawns are deeply shaded, and river woods beautified by walks tastefully cut through them. Lands of best quality, and garden remarkable for its productiveness. Situated in a most healthful region, in the midst of superb river and mountain scenery, and surrounded by a refined and elegant neighborhood, this property affords as well a home to those seeking retirement, as occupation to the more actively disposed. Terms easy. Apply to FREEBORN GARRETTSON, the owner, on the premises, or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Counsellor, &c., No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

SPLENDID SITUATION FOR SALE, SITUATE in the village of Meredith, Delaware County, N. Y., 10 miles from Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, (now building,) and 6 miles from the County seat; dwelling large and handsome, suitable for a gentleman's residence, hotel or high school, (particularly for a ladies' school, there being none such within 70 miles,) or for a Summer resort. Climate salubrious and perfectly healthy, and locality full of beautiful scenery. Will be sold with or without the attached farm of 300 acres, (80 acres wood.) The farm is admirably adapted for grazing, and under good cultivation and productive; well watered and fenced, and large orchard. Farm-house and good outbuildings. Neighborhood good. Churches, Post-office, stores, &c., convenient. Title indisputable and terms easy.

Also, a good farm of 200 acres, a part adapted for cranberries, adjoining above, for sale, or to exchange for City property.

Inquire of J. A. LAW, on the premises, or of S. D. LAW, No. 52 John-st., New-York City.

A VALUABLE INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE—A beautiful country seat and farm, a short distance from the City, in a delightful and healthy region, commanding an extensive prospect of land and water. On the place is a fine large mansion, in excellent order, replete with conveniences for a large family, and surrounded with the usual appurtenances of a gentleman's residence. The barns and other out-buildings are extensive, with a farm-house at a convenient distance. There are several orchards, with large gardens, greenhouse, grapery and choice fruit of every variety grown in the climate. The owner has given his personal attention to the careful cultivation and improvement of the place for years. Possession given immediately, as the owner is making arrangements for foreign travel.

For further particulars, as to terms, &c., address HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE and lot up town, eight finely located lots, in two parcels of four lots each, situated at Claremont, Hudson County, N. J., 1½ miles from the Jersey City Ferry. These lots are located on Bergen Heights, and command a fine view of the Bay and Sound. Omnibuses pass by the premises every few minutes during the day, and the new railroad now in course of completion, will run direct through the place. This is one of the most accessible and pleasant locations around New-York. For further information, Address J. B., Box No. 3,359 General Post-office, New-York. N. B.—No agents need apply.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, FOR PROPERTY IN NEW-YORK.—A country seat at Poughkeepsie, containing less than 20 acres; new two-story brick dwelling, carriage house, barn, ice house, henery, fish pond; with abundance of every description of fruit, shade trees, &c., all in first-rate condition for immediate occupation. For terms, &c., apply at No. 222 Franklin-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY COUNTRY SEATS, VILlage residences, farms and villa sites—a great variety—fine views, beautifully situated, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, from 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—6 to 26 acres, near to depôt, first-class improvements, rich soil, plenty of fruit, pure soft spring water—hot and cold—carried through the buildings. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

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BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary full sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ON PACIFIC-ST., between Portland and Carlton avs.—Those three magnificently-finished houses, with all modern improvements; one is two-story and basement, and two three-story and basement, Philadelphia front, brown-stone trimmings; prices, $4,000, $5,000, $3,000 and $2,800, in bond and mortgage. Cars pass within three minutes' walk of the door. Apply to FAGAN & CLAFFY, on the premises.

FOR SALE LOW IN BROOKLYN—THE three-story and basement high-stoop brick dwelling-house No. 42 President-st. Has Ridgewood water, (hot and cold,) stationary washtubs, water-closets, bath, range, bells, speaking-tubes, gas throughout, and all modern improvements. Has just been put in complete order. Apply to Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FIVE THOUSand acres choice Iowa lands for sale or exchange for merchandise. These lands are located in Central Iowa, and are of the best quality; title clear of incumbrance. Best City reference given. Address J. A. W., care of F. Morgan, No. 10 Pine-st.

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FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown stone-front houses, with the modern improvements; parlor and hall doors, and hall trimmings and stairs black walnut: situate No. 45 and 47 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown stone-front House, replete with the modern improvements, and best style of finish; situated on Lexington-av., southeast corner of 39th-st. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, AND IN quantities to suit purchasers, about 50 acres, or eight entire blocks, situated between 3d and 7th avs. and 54th and 56th sts., Brooklyn, within 30 minutes' of New-York. For maps, &c., inquire of L. T. BERGEN, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 86 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH-st., near Broadway, the new four-story stone front house, 25x60; lot half the block; possession immediately. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 106 West 44th-st.
G. W. CAMPBELL.

MICHIGAN PROPERTY WANTED.—PERsons having Michigan property they wish to dispose of for cash, will find it to their interest to call or address CHICKERING & CO., Real Estate and General Agents, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

CHICAGO.—A FIRST-CLASS STONE-FRONT mansion will be exchanged for improved or unimproved real estate in Chicago. Apply to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID FOUR-STORY AND basement brown-stone houses No. 123 Madison-av. and No. 60 West 37th-st. Inquire of W. FANNING, No. 276 5th-av.

TO LET.

STORES TO LEASE.—ONE FIVE-STORY marble, 25x97 feet, above Canal-st., adjacent to Broadway, will be finished by April 1 next. Five to ten years at $5,500 per annum.

One to be rebuilt, 25x140 feet. Ten to twenty years at $4,500 per annum.

One marble, on Broadway, above Bleecker-st.

One corner, in Bleecker-st.

Also, thirty parcels of lots for sale, twenty brownstone houses, two furnished houses, and two store lots, with loans. A. BEEBE & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—THE whole of or rooms in the handsome substantial building now being erected on the corner of Bank and West sts., being 152 feet on West and 60 feet on Bank sts., and four stories high. Also, (possession immediately,) a room 30x100 feet in the building adjoining, with power. Apply to GUILIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place, or M. F. SCHUREMAN, on the premises.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, with or without the furniture; the present occupants, man and wife, would not object to board with the family. Immediate possession given if required. Inquire on the premises, No. 34 Pike-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY DWELLING-house No. 289 2d-av. The furniture, or any portion of it, will be sold if desired, also the gas fixtures and fuel. Possession immediately. Inquire of ABNER LAWTON, on the premises.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 859 Broadway, in good repair, suitable for business, club, or family; a most eligible location. Apply to Prof. D. LAGROIX, second floor, back room, from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M.

OFFICES ON BROADWAY TO LET.—A fine suite of offices in the new marble building on the southwest corner of Broadway and Fulton-st. Possession at once. Inquire in same building of G. C. & M. GIBBS.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT House, three rooms deep, No. 288 West 20th-st., just painted. Inquire of W. FANNING, No. 276 5th av.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND FRONT basement; also, furnished bedrooms, at No. 21 St. Mark's-place, between 2d and 3d avs.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engine 1,000 horse power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST-CLASS residence on 5th or Madison avs., below 40th-st., over 35 feet in width, with a stable annexed; a corner property preferred; any party holding such a property, and who wishes to dispose of it, either by renting or selling at a fair and liberal market value, will find a customer, if the property is such as is desired. Address Box No. 3,707, Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—WORTH about $150 a month, between 4th and 6th avs. preferred. Address J., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a very superior quality, constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB SPAN OF HORSES AND ENGLISH PHAETON.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 29th inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a superb span of long-tail, bright bay Horses, 7 years old, each of great beauty, style and action; warranted perfectly kind, sound and gentle in every respect, and believed to be as elegant and fine a span as any in the State.

ALSO,

A superb English Park Phaeton, built to order by Alderbest, No. 67 Long-acre, London; has been used but a few times, and is as perfect as new.

ALSO,

An elegant silver-mounted Harness, made by Trainor, to order, in his best manner, as good as new. Also, elegant blankets, whips, &c., &c.

The whole to be positively sold without reserve. To any gentleman wishing a superb turn-out, the above offers an opportunity never before met with. The whole establishment can be seen at the stable of Mr. Reeves, No. 14 East 19th-st., until the day of sale.

AUCTION NOTICE.

THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, by LOCKWOOD BROS., No. 45 Murray-st.
Large and important sale of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, HOSIERY, &c., &c.
Catalogues now ready.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

SPLENDID BUILDING SITES FOR FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEATS AT NEWBURGH.—Supreme Court sale in partition.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on the premises at Newburgh, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, without any reserve eight splendid building sites for first-class country seats, belonging to the estate of William Thayer, deceased, without reserve. S. W. Fullerton, Jr., Esq., Referee. The property is situated two miles north of the Village of Newburgh, on the bank of the Hudson River, and each parcel commanding a splendid view of the river and surrounding country for more than thirty miles. There are two lots of 13 acres each, two lots of 8 acres each, one of 2½ acres, one of 7 acres, one of 10 acres and one of 17 acres, comprising river, mountain and inland scenery. The view is said by competent judges to surpass anything on the Hudson River. The lot of seven acres contains a vineyard of about 1,000 Catawba and Isabella grapevines in full bearing. The ten acre lot has a stone farm house and barns, and a large orchard. The seventeen-acre lot has a never failing stream of water through the centre. The premises are surrounded by the splendid country seats of Warren Delano, Jr., J. Burton, G. A. Elliott, Mrs. Waddell, Mrs. Page, W. H. Edwards, F. Deming and others. As the view is superior to any on the river, in a first-class neighborhood, easy of access, and the land in the vicinity yearly increasing in value, an opportunity is offered to persons seeking a fine location for a country seat on the Hudson River which may never again occur with equal inducements. Title perfect. Terms: Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years, 10 per cent. on the day of sale, and the balance on the 1st November, when the deeds will be delivered. Maps of the property can be obtained from the Auctioneer, or of John S. Thayer, Esq., at Newburgh. Trains leave Chambers-st. every day at 7 o'clock, and stop at Fishkill opposite. Steamer leaves foot of Jay-st. at 7 o'clock each day, and the *Alida* at 8½ o'clock, arriving in time for the sale. Can return by steamer or railroad at almost any hour after the sale. The steamer *Thos. Powell* leaves every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, foot of Jay-st.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 29, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at our salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st. Household furniture: Consisting of solid rosewood parlor suites, in satin brocatelle; rosewood etageres and escritoires, centre and side tables, with marble tops; rich reception and arm chairs in rosewood and satin; French plate pier and mantel glasses, with slabs and brackets; rich lace and brocatelle window curtains, elegant 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, English Brussels carpets, solid rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, chairs, tables, wardrobes, beds, bedding, sheets, blankets, cover-lids, pillows, bolsters, &c., rich dining-room furniture, English oil cloths, stair carpets, rods, &c. Also, kitchen furniture, cooking utensils, stoves, refrigerators, &c.

Also, an invoice of second-hand carpets, consisting of royal, axminster, velvet, medallion, wilton, Brussels, ingrain, and three-ply carpets, various sizes.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CHOICE OLD WINES BELONGING TO the late Stephen Whitney at Auction. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 4, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 7 Bowling Green, corner of State-st., the stock of very old Maderia wine belonging to the late Stephen Whitney, embracing James Gordon Dunn, 1785; Farquhar, 1791; Bramin, 1825 and '26; Howard, 1809; March & Benson, 1816; Pomona, 1829; Monterio, 1828; Cavelho, 1830; choice South-side Maderia *via* Ceylon, &c. These wines will be guaranteed as that of the above private stock and none other will be offered. Catalogues can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

A. R. THOMPSON, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S AUCTION SALE.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 24 Varick, corner of Beach-st., 300 lots of the catalogue will be sold THIS DAY. The entire second and third stories, hall furniture, silver and plated ware, china, glass, crockery ware, &c. Many relics complete.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

FOR SALE.

State of Missouri Guaranteed 7 per cent. Bonds.
Illinois River Railroad 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.
Mich. South. and N. Indiana 2d Mtg. 7 per cent. Bonds.
Lake Erie and Wabash 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
Fulton County (Ill.) 7 per cent. Bonds.

The Supervisors of the County of Fulton (Ill.) have at its present September Term, levied a tax to pay the interest on all her County Bonds that fall due July 1 and Aug. 1, 1861. Also, in addition, a half-mill tax on all the taxable property of the County, as a Sinking Fund for the redemption of her Bonds. Apply to
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
SIGHT BILLS on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1, upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

LAND WARRANTS,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 18 WILLIAM-STREET—NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1860.—The holders of the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that the Treasurer will, after the 30th inst., fund all unpaid coupons of said class of Bonds of earlier date than November, 1859, and the 4 coupons of November, 1859, May and November, 1860, and May, 1861, by giving in exchange therefor the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company at par. For all coupons offered in full sets the Bonds given in exchange will bear interest as of November, 1860.

The holders of the Plain Unsecured Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that after the 30th inst. the Treasurer will exchange First Mortgage Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad for said Plain Bonds at par. For the coupons now due thereon scrip will be issued convertible in like manner.
HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.
N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, NEW BOWERY, corner of Chatham square. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on deposits of $500 and under, and Five per cent. over that amount. All sums deposited on or before Oct. 1, draw interest from that date.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Sec. CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treas.

AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of the New-York and Sandy-Hook Telegraph Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held on TUESDAY, Oct. 2, at No. 66 Wall-st. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 P. M. Per order. TOWNSEND SCUDDER, Secretary,
No. 66 Wall-st.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, New-York, Sept. 25, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after 7th October. The transfer book will be closed till that date.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, New-York, Sept. 18, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for this Institution will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, 1st day of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, noon. By order of the Board. SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1860.

THE INTEREST DUE OCT. 1 UPON THE mortgage bonds of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, will be paid on surrender of the coupons, on and after that date, at the Bank of the Republic, or at the office of the Company, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will draw interest from the 1st. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

THE LOGAN COUNTY (VA.) MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The semi-annual interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Oct. 1, 1860, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at their office, No. 30 Pine-st.
B. F. WEYMOUTH, Treasurer.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Second Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, falling due Oct. 1, next, will be paid on and after that day at the Ocean Bank. CHAS. PALMER, Assistant-Cashier.

NEW-YORK CITY SIX PER CENT. FLOATing Debt Fund Stock, due 1878, interest payable quarterly, for sale in sums to suit purchasers, by
WALLACE & BRODHEAD,
No. 37 Exchange-place.

$50.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on New-York City improved property, in sums to suit. Apply to BENEDICT & THORN, No. 39 William-st.

LAND-WARRANTS WANTED—BY
GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-st.,
Office of *Metropolitan Bank-Note Reporter*.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bill on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 482 GRAND-ST., CORNER WILLETT
All money deposited on or before the 1st day of October, will draw interest from the 1st inst.
BANK OPEN DAILY AT 10 A. M.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC R. R. Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, Sept. 14, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE BONDHOLDERS, STOCKHOLDers and creditors of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company are hereby notified, that, according to a decree entered by the bondholders, and granted by the District Court of Dubuque County, Iowa, at the August term, the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad has been absolutely sold and conveyed for their benefit, under the compromise arrangement entered into and accepted at the Bondholders' meeting, held at this office, July 6 and 7, 1860. The franchises and rights, together with the lands of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company, have been conveyed to the new organization, the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company; and the Trustees (who are Provisional Directors of the new Company) are prepared to make the exchange of all evidences of the indebtedness, in accordance with the decree of Court. The election of the Directors of the new Company being near at hand, it is very important that each interest should be represented. Bondholders are respectfully requested to send to this office their bonds, and receive preferred stock of the new organization at as early a day as possible. Pamphlets containing all the particulars of the foreclosure suit, articles of incorporation of the new Company, &c., &c., can be had upon application at this office.

M. K. JESUP, } New-York.
HERMANN GELPCKE, }
PLATT SMITH, } Dubuque.
W. W. HAMILTON, }

Trustees of the Dubuque and Pacific R. R. Co. and Directors of the Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Co.

EAST PENNSYLVANIA R. R. BONDS.—$7,000 of the first mortgage for sale by LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 22 William-st.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

We call the especial attention of Invalids and professional readers to the only reliable work on Spermatorrhœa, &c., published. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—*New-York Home Journal.* His System of Treatment clearly demonstrates that all affections of the Seminal, Nervous, Sexual and Urinary Organs can be treated with entire success, SAFELY and PROMPTLY, by mild and efficient means, without loss of time; being based upon strictly scientific principles, which renders failure impossible. Price $1, mailed free; small edition, 50 cents. Author's address, No. 658 Broadway, first floor, up stairs, New-York; from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français. Sold by
ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway.
OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.
TRENWITH, 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.
A SURE CURE FOR GOUT.
A SURE CURE FOR NEURALGIA.
A SURE CURE FOR TIC DOULOUREUX.

The Great French Remedy—Dr. Roban's Rheumatic Cure.

It is a well established fact of the thousands of cases, even those of long standing which have assumed a chronic form, and universally pronounced incurable, not in a single instance, has it been known to fail of effecting a
RADICAL CURE.

Sold at Dr. Roban's Principal Office, No. 692 Broadway. Wholesale Depot, No. 9 Morris-st., and by Whitehead & Brothers, No. 152 Greenwich-street. Price $1 00 per Bottle.

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS

Cure Apoplexies, Bilious Diseases, and diseases generally. How? Because they purify the blood, and remove all obstructions from the bowels and circulation. Their timely use has saved many a life.

Sold at No. 294 Canal-st., (not the corner of Broadway,) but,
No. 294 Canal-st., Brandreth House,
No. 4 Union-square,
CAMPBELL'S, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.,
And by all respectable dealers. Price 25c. per box.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—For diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c., &c.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated sufferers.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in married life, or early indiscretions, &c., and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 delivered to any address.
Depot No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 13 Park-row,
Agents for New-York.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

HOW TO CURE SECRET DISEASES.—
HOW TO CURE FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
HOW TO CURE ORGANIC WEAKNESS.
HOW TO CURE NERVOUS DISEASES, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND URINARY ORGANS.

See PATIENT'S GUIDE, containing advice and mode of cure, with
PLEASANT REMEDIES.
At little cost and no exposure.
Price 10 cents.
Sold by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., or mailed free on receipt of 4 postage stamps. Address Box No. 1,028 Philadelphia Post-office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

DR. LARMONT'S WORK—FORTIETH EDITION—Upon Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Strictures, and all Genito-urinary Diseases, was the first, years ago, to expose cauterization, and prove by his cured patients its danger. The book should be in the hands of every person in health or disease. Those who had suffered from the unsuccessful treatment of less experienced physicians know the value of his services. Offices, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York; hours, 9 to 6 daily, and 7 to 9 THURSDAY EVENINGS. Book, $1. Sold and mailed free by the author, and H. G. Lawrence, No. 1 Vesey-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases; 29 years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures; all who suffer from the maltreatment of medical pretenders, may rely on receiving honorable treatment. Dr. J. is a legally qualified physician and surgeon. Charges moderate.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Fourth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, Oct. 3, at 12 o'clock at noon, for furnishing the new Primary School in Oliver-st., in said Ward, with Perley's Patent School furniture, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties, for the faithful performance of the contract. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
EUGENE SHINE, }
CHARLES J. DOUGHERTY, } Committee.
JOHN SHEA. }

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 413 Broome-st., corner of Elm.
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1860.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING THREE row-boats in the best manner, will be received at this office until the 4th of October. Specifications can be seen at any hour by calling on Inspector Carpenter.
JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

ASTROLOGY

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 6, 1860.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the general election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Edwin D. Morgan.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Robert Campbell.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of John M. Jaycox.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of [illegible] C. Rhodes.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Thirty-five Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Third Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards in the City of New-York, and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of Brooklyn.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards, in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards in the City of New-York.

And a Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards in the City of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS ALSO TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY.

Seventeen Members of Assembly.

A Register, in the place of Wm. Miner.

A City Judge, in the place of Abraham D. Russell.

A Recorder, in the place of George G. Barnard.

A Surrogate, in the place of Edward C. West.

A Justice of the Supreme Court, in the place of Benjamin W. Bonney.

Two Supervisors, in the place of Smith Ely, Jr., and William R. Stewart.

All whose terms of office expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to Chapter 349, of Laws of 1860, a copy of which is printed herewith, for instructions in regard to their duties under said act, entitled, "An Act to perfect an amendment to the Constitution, abolishing the property qualification of people of color."

CHAPTER 349.

An Act to perfect an Amendment to the Constitution abolishing the Property Qualification of People of Color. Passed April 13, 1860—three-fifths being present.

Whereas, The following amendment to the Constitution of this State was agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the Legislature for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the said amendment was duly entered on the journals of each branch of the Legislature, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next election of Senators and Members of Assembly, and was duly published for at least three months previous to such election, in pursuance of the thirteenth article of the Constitution of this State; and

Whereas, The said amendment was also agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each of said branches of the Legislature for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, pursuant to said thirteenth article; which said amendment is in the words following, to wit:

Section 1 of Article 2 of the Constitution of this State is hereby amended by striking out the following words: "But no man of color, unless he shall have been for three years a citizen of this State, and for one year next preceding any election shall have been seized and possessed of a freehold estate to the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and shall have been actually rated and paid tax thereon, shall be entitled to vote at such election; and no person of color shall be subject to direct taxation unless he shall be seized and possessed of such real estate as aforesaid."

Now, therefore, for the purpose of submitting the said proposed amendment to the people of this State,

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Inspectors at each poll in the several towns and Wards of this State, at the general election for Governor, to be held on the sixth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, shall provide a box to receive the ballots of the citizens of this State, in relation to the said proposed amendment, and each voter may present a ballot on which shall be written, or printed, or partly written or partly printed, one of the following forms, namely "For the proposed amendment in relation to suffrage," or "Against the proposed amendment in relation to suffrage." The said ballots shall be indorsed, "Proposed amendment in relation to suffrage," and so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballot and expose the indorsement. And all the citizens of this State entitled to vote for member of Assembly in their respective districts, shall be entitled to vote on the adoption of the said proposed amendment, during the day of election, in the several districts in which they reside.

SEC. 2. After finally closing the polls of such election, the Inspectors shall count and follow the ballots given in relation to said proposed amendment, in the same manner as they are required by law to canvass those given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down, in writing, and in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "for the proposed amendment," and the whole number given "against the proposed amendment," and shall certify and subscribe the same, and cause copies thereof to be made, certified and delivered as prescribed by law in respect to the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor.

SEC. 3. The votes so given shall be canvassed by the Board of County Canvassers, and statements thereof shall be made, certified, signed and recorded in the manner prescribed by law in respect to the canvassing of votes given for Governor; and certified copies of the same shall be made and transmitted by the County Clerks, respectively, in the manner prescribed by law in the cases of election for Governor. The Board of State Canvassers shall canvass the said certified copies in the like manner as prescribed by law in respect to the election of Governor, and in like manner shall make and file a certificate of the result of such canvass, which shall be recorded by the Secretary of State, and published by him.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

You are, without delay, to deliver copies of the above notice, as directed by Chapter 4?0, Laws of 1850.
Yours respectfully, D. R. FLOYD JONES.
Secretary of State.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
August 9, 1860.

Extract from Chapter 480, Laws of 1860, §14: "The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County."

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO—*United States Circuit Court.*—EDWIN LUDLOW, Trustee, &c., Complainant *vs.* The CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and P. LAVIN, Defendants—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court above named, in the case above entitled, pending in said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 11th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.: the railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property, (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rent and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.

The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.
WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.
RANNEY BACKUS and NOBLE, and WORTHINGTON and MATTHEWS, Solicitors for Complainant.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—BUREAU OF ARREARS—AUG. 31, 1860.—Corporation Notice—Sale of Property for Unpaid Assessments.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for unpaid Assessments on Real Estate, for opening, widening and extending sundry streets and avenues, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the fifth day of December next, at twelve o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the assessments unpaid and the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.
By order of the Comptroller.
JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE LATE FIRM OF GEORGE WAIT.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made at a Special Term thereof, held at the City of Albany on the 17th day of September, 1860, and entered in the Clerk's office of the County of Albany, all persons having any claims or demands (whether due or to become due) against the late firm of GEORGE WAIT, of the City of Albany, N. Y., are hereby notified and required to present the same, with the evidences of their respective demands, to the undersigned, at his office, Nos. 359 and 361 Broadway, in said City of Albany, on or before the twentieth (20th) day of October, 1860.—Dated Albany, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1860.
RICHARD M. STRONG,
Receiver of the effects of the late firm of GEORGE WAIT.

NOTICE TO PUBLIC CARTMEN, EXPRESSMEN AND DRIVERS TO RENEW THEIR LICENSES.—Notice is hereby given that renewals of licenses to keep public carts and express wagons, and to be public cartmen, will be granted at this office, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., daily, commencing on MONDAY, the 24th inst. The number must be newly painted on each side of the carts or wagons, according to law, and the carts and wagons brought to the Park, west of City Hall, where they will be inspected, and the old license, after being checked by the Inspectors, must be presented to the First Marshal for renewal. No license will be renewed after the 31st day of October. By the Mayor. J. G. BURNHAM, First Marshal.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, Sept. 14, 1860.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 8?? Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
To sail FRIDAY, Sept. 28, at 12 o'clock,
The fast and favorite steamship
TENNESSEE,
Capt. THOMAS FORBES,
Will sail as above from Pier foot of Murray-st.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations for first cabin and steerage passengers,
Apply to
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.,
No. 66 Murray-st.
The TENNESSEE will leave New-Orleans for Vera Cruz on 10th October.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.
TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.,
To land Passengers, and receive the Royal Mail and Government Dispatches
The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the
NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS
CONNAUGHT .... 4,400 tons burthen.
LEINSTER .... 4,400 tons burthen.
MUNSTER .... 4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER .... 4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA .... 4,400 tons burthen.

The next departure will be the CONNAUGHT, from Boston, on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, to be followed by the PRINCE ALBERT, from New-York, Nov. 20.

From Pier No. 37 North River.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland

First Class, $100, $90, and $75, according to stateroom accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provisions.

And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $35. Third Class, $20.

Children under 12 years half price; under one year free. Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.

Persons taking passage from New-York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.

The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass, in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegancies and conveniences.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain return tickets at the following greatly reduced prices:

In third cabin, from Galway, $30. In third cabin, from any town in Ireland on a railway, $32 50. In third cabin, from the principal cities of England and Scotland, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Oct. 13.
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents,
GEO. MACKENZIE, }
No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Nov. 10.

STEAMER OF OCT. 20,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
United States Mail steamship VANDERBILT, P. E. LEFEVRE commander, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon, on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, with mails, passengers and specie, for England and France.

First cabin, $120; second cabin, $60; third cabin to Havre, $35; to Southampton, $30.
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAMER OF OCTOBER 6.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail steamship
ADRIATIC,
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from the foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, October 6, at 10 o'clock with mails, passengers, and specie, for the above ports.
For freight or passage, apply at the office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, Room No. 4, No. 88 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Sept. 26.
EUROPA, Anderson, leave Boston Wednesday, Oct. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Oct. 10.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, Oct. 17.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Oct. 24.
CANADA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Oct. 31.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, jewelry, specie, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:
WM. TAPPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JNO. J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application. If by letter inclose a postage stamp, to
TAPPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and Southside Railroads for LYNCHBURG, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., calling at Old Point Comfort, to land passengers.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents, and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10.

Excursion tickets to Norfolk and back, $13; to Petersburg or Richmond, $15.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail on
SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at 2½ o'clock, P. M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

The BREMEN will sail from the stream, opposite Pier No. 30 North River, and passengers, with their luggage, will be put on board on the day of sailing by a steamboat plying regularly between the pier and the ship. The last boat leaves the pier at 1½ P. M. precisely.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER PORTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places:

To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $21; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.

For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship R. R. CUYLER, Capt. FRED. CROCKER, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at 4 P. M.

Passage to Savannah, with accommodations unequaled, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $29 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Eufala, $24; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50, including carriage fare in Savannah. H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st. and No. 235 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE FIRST-CLASS SIDE-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, will sail from Philadelphia for Savannah, on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at 10 o'clock A. M. Superior staterooms may be secured by applying to A. HERON, Jr., No. 126 North Wharves, Philadelphia. The steamer KEYSTONE STATE, will sail as above for Charleston, Oct. 5, at 10 o'clock A. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DEMAREST, late of the City of New-York, weigher, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Henry C. Wright, counselor-at-law, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 30, 1860.
RODERICK F. CLOW, Administrator.
ANNA DEMAREST,
Mh30-law6mF* Administratrix of said deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE DEAN, late of the City of New-York, (widow of Benjamin T. Dean,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of March, 1861, next. Dated, New-York, the 5th day of September, 1860. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON.
Executor of said Catharine Dean, deceased.
s7-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARL JOHNSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 199 Mulberry-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 24, 1860.
ORLOF G. HEDSTROM, Executor.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Sept. 28, at 8 o'clock.
SECOND AND LAST NIGHT OF FRENCH OPERA.
Mme. PAULINE COLSON,
for the last time in French Opera, together with
Mme. BERTUCCA MARETZEK,
Mons. PHILIPPE, Mons. GENEBREL.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Sept. 28, at 8 o'clock,
Second and last time of Meyerbeer's grand Opera of
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
Mme. PAULINE COLSON in her great rôle of .... Alice
Mme. BERTUCCA MARETZEK as .... Isabella
Mons. PHILIPPE .... as .... Robert
Mons. GENEBREL .... as .... Bertram
Sig. SCOLA .... as .... Raimbaut
MLLE. HELENE,
the favorite danseuse, will appear as .... Elena
Grand Double Orchestra, Chorus, and Corps de Ballet.
Musical Director and Conductor ... MAX MARETZEK.
TO-MORROW EVENING, Sept., 29, at 8 o'clock,
First night of Verdi's celebrated Opera of
NABUCO.
Mme. INEZ FABBRI
In her celebrated *rôle of* Abigail.
Sig. FERRI
for the first time in his celebrated character of Nabuco.
Sig. SUSINI .... as .... Zacharia
Mme. STRAKOSCH .... as .... Fenana
Sig. SCOLA .... as .... Ismael

The sale of seats for the last night of ROBERT LE DIABLE and for NABUCO will commence this morning at the Box-Office of the Academy of Music, at Sibell's stationery-store, No. 12 Wall-st., and at C. Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway.

MISS ADELINA PATTI in two new rôles.

The Directors take great pleasure in announcing that Miss ADELINA PATTI will shortly appear as Linda, in Donizetti's masterwork of
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX,
and as Violetta, in Verdi's
LA TRAVIATA.

WINTER GARDEN.
FAREWELL,
FAREWELL,
FAREWELL,
Of those charming artists,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

The public are respectfully informed that on THIS EVENING, (Friday,) 28th, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will take their
FAREWELL BENEFIT,
And make their
LAST APPEARANCE
But one this season in New-York, on which occasion will be presented the new burlesque, received nightly with the greatest enthusiasm, entitled the
MAGIC JOKE;
OR, PRINCE DOLOROSO.
To be followed by the new comic drama,
PHELIM O'DONNELL
And
THE LEPRECHAUN,
To conclude with
BORN TO GOOD LUCK.
Mr. Gabriel Ravel has most kindly volunteered the services of his wonderful little pupil
YOUNG AMERICA,
Who will appear in EL TRAPEZA, also in his celebrated Chinese Pas.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
ITALIAN OPERA.
CORTESI ITALIAN TROUPE.
LAST PERFORMANCE IN NEW-YORK.
GRAND FINAL MATINEE.
In consequence of the great success of Pacini's Opera of
MEDEA.
It will be given, for the last time,
On SATURDAY MORNING, Sept. 29.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.
No seats will be reserved upon this occasion.
Doors open at 12 o'clock A. M.; Opera commences at 1 o'clock.
MEDEA
will be supported by
CORTESI, MUSIANI,
ARDAVANI and NANNI.
Two Military Bands engaged on this occasion.
Conductors .... CARL ANSCHUTZ and G. SERVADIO.
Between the acts of Medea, the brother of the popular barytone, SIGNOR F. AMODIO,
will sing the celebrated Aria "Di Provenza," from
LA TRAVIATA,
which was so warmly applauded upon his first appearance.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY,
LAST TWO NIGHTS
Of the
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
FIVE ACT DRAMA,
By T. B. DE WALDEN, Esq., called
THE MONKEY BOY,
with
MISS LAURA KEENE
and
EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMPANY
In the cast.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance will commence at 8.

AN ENTIRELY NEW
THREE ACT IRISH DRAMA,
Entitled
AILEEN AROON;
OR,
THE LADY OF GLANMIRE,
A TALE OF COUNTY CORK,
Will be produced on
MONDAY EVENING,
Oct 1, 1860.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Mr. Wallack .... Lessee.
Mr. Lester Wallack .... Stage Manager.
The great success of the
NEW COMEDY,
THE ROYALIST,
induces the management to announce it.
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
Fifth time in America of a new Farce called
A RACE FOR A WIDOW.
TO-NIGHT,
THE ROYALIST;
OR,
40 YEARS AGO.
To conclude with the new farce called
A RACE FOR A WIDOW.
The above programme will be illustrated by the combined talent of
Mr. Lester Wallack, Mrs. Hoey,
Mr. Blake, Miss Mary Gannon,
Mr. Walcot, Mrs. Sloan,
Mr. Sloan, Mrs. Reeves,
Mr. Norton, Miss Julia Tree,
Mr. Floyd, Miss Carman,
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock. Places may now be secured at box office three days in advance.
ADDITIONAL NOVELTIES
IN ACTIVE PREPARATION.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Managers .... George Wood and E. L. Tilton
Benefit of
Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU,
Who will appear in three great characters.
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 28,
THE WIDOW'S VICTIM.
Dance .... Miss Ada Price
A GLANCE AT NEW-YORK.
JACK SHEPPARD.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Sept. 28, 1860,
The performance will commence with
RICHELIEU, OR THE CONSPIRACY.
To be succeeded with
THE HEBREW SON.
Concluding with the Comic Farce of
HERCULES, KING OF CLUBS.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.
NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cts.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.—THOSE who intend visiting the elegant display at the Palace Garden during the Fair, will find an excellent opportunity to examine the most important invention that has been developed during the last half century, as arranged on the air pressure churn, to overcome friction, viz: PRATT'S Universal Rolling Journal Box, for the journals of railroad axles, wagon-wheels, steamboats and machinery generally.

MR. FITZGERALD TASISTRO WILL recite Shakespeare's tragedy of HAMLET at Trester Hall, Williamsburgh, THIS EVENING, the 28th inst. To commence at 8 o'clock.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE TO ALBANY $2.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams' Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M., and 8:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 2:30, 4 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15, from White-st. depot; for Croton Falls, from 26th-st. depot, 8:15 A. M., stopping at Williams' Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, from 26th-st. depot, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above—(this train runs to Millerton every Saturday evening;) for Albany, from 26th-st. depot, 10:15 A. M., Express Mail train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams' Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 6 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, stopping at all stations north of Fordham, 6 A. M.; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assist Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—On and after Monday, Sept. 17, 1860, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Through Express trains at 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail Train at 7.20 A. M.; Sleeping-car train, 9.20 P. M. (Sundays included;) Way trains for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4:15, 7 and 10.45 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; Emigrant Train from 31st-st., 6:35 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) at 8:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:45 and 8:30 P. M.; Albany about 30 minutes later; leave Albany for New-York, 5 P. M., (Sundays included.)
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7 A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 4 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-YORK STATE FAIR AT ELMIRA, OCT. 2, 3, 4 AND 5, 1860.—On MONDAY, Oct. 1, and during the Fair, Excursion Tickets for the round trip, good to return until 11:43 P. M., Oct. 5, from Elmira, will be sold for $10 at Depot foot Duane-st., and Jersey City, and at No. 241 Broadway. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Sup't.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1860.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4.30, 5.35 and 6.46 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Triumphant success of the great moral drama,
JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN,
which will be repeated THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and THIS EVENING at 7½.

The GREAT LIVING SEA LION, the Monarch of the Ocean, the Lion of the great deep, remains but a few days longer; with the most singular and wonderful ALBINO FAMILY, OR WHITE NEGROES, departing for Cuba on the 12th of October. They will be seen at all hours, day and evening, until the day of departure. Also, the wonderful and singular creature called the

"WHAT IS IT?" or MAN-MONKEY,

a creature that has never been described by any naturalist, which seems to be a singular combination of the human and monkey species. Also the strange and mysterious animals, called, for want of another name, "WHAT CAN THEY BE?"—one of them with TWO HEADS, but ONE FOOT, and WEB-FOOTED. Also, a living TATTOOED NEW-ZEALAND CHIEF; living LADY WITH LONG HAIR, trailing on the floor as she walks.

THE FINEST AQUARIA IN THE WORLD! Filled with LIVING SEA and RIVER FISH, from various climes, as the beautiful ANGEL FISH, SPECKLED BROOK TROUT, FLYING FISH, LIVING ALLIGATORS, LIVING CROCODILES, &c., &c. The famous LIVING LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING BABY ANACONDAS, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, GREAT VARIETY OF NEW WAX FIGURES, Mlle. DEL MONTE, the FAMOUS FORTUNE TELLER. Consultation fee, 25 cents.
ALL TO BE SEEN FOR 25 CENTS.
Children under 10 years, 15 cents.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE
AT THE PALACE GARDEN, FOURTEENTH-ST.

Grand Horticultural and Agricultural Exhibition, open daily, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. The Victoria Regia, the great South American Water-Lily, the leaves of which are 20 feet in circumference.

Rare native and exotic Plants, India Rubber tree, Tea Plants, Coffee, Cinnamon, Clove and Nutmeg trees.

A large collection of Orchids, or Air Plants, cut Flowers, &c., &c.

Splendid exhibition of choice fruit.

3,000 dishes of pears, apples, plums, &c., &c., from New-York, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Massachusetts, and other States.

Salt and fresh water Aquaria.

Dodworth's celebrated Band will perform every evening.

Admission to the whole, 25 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
James M. Nixon, Lessee and Manager.
Second week of the engagement of Mr. EDWIN FORREST.
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 29, 1860,
Mr. FORREST will appear for the sixth time as HAMLET, supported by Messrs. Conway, Fisher, Fenno, Canoll, Mad. Ponisi, Mrs. Conway, &c. &c. Boxes and orchestra stalls only can be secured five days in advance.

BROWN'S GREAT PICTURE.
The splendid view of New-York from Hoboken by the celebrated landscapist, GEORGE L. BROWN, called
THE BAY AND CITY OF NEW-YORK,
AT SUNRISE,
is now on view at the CRAYON ART GALLERY,
corner Broadway and 8th-st.
Admittance 25 cents. GEO. WARD NICHOLS.

FRENCH THEATRE.
MR. BLAND'S BENEFIT.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 28.
Mr. George Jordan, Mr. John Dyott.
Mr. H. G. Plunkett, Mr. Geo. Holland,
Mr. S. B. Duffield, Mr. W. R. Floyd,
Miss Sara Stevens, Miss Josephine Henry.

MUSICAL CARD.
Madame CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF announces to her pupils and the public in general, that she will resume her tuition in singing after the 1st of October, 1860. Terms single lessons, $2; 24 lessons, $40. Address No. 205 Prince-st., corner of Macdougal.

STEAMBOATS.

SEPTEMBER.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.
Fare 35 cents.
The steamer
LONG BRANCH,
CAPT. J. P. COLLINS,
Will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Monday, Sept. 17, 9½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 17, 2½ P. M.
Tuesday, 18, 10 "	Wednesday, 19, 11 A. M.
Thursday, 20, 11½ "	Friday, 21, 7 "
Friday, 21, 12½ P. M.	Satuday, 22, 1 P. M.
Sunday, 23, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, 23, 3 "
Monday, 24, 9½ "	Monday, 24, 2 "
Tuesday, 25, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, 26, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, 26, 3½ "	Thursday, 27, 12 M.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Sept. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING will run daily, Sundays excepted. Leave Flushing at 7:45, 11 A. M., and 3 P. M.; leave Fulton-Market slip at 9:30 A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. Sunday Schools, pic-nics and excursion parties taken at reduced rates on application to the undersigned at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

SEPTEMBER.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT-WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Mon., Sept. 17, 4½ P. M.	Tues., Sept. 18, 8 A. M.
Wed'y, Sept. 19, 7 A. M.	Wed'y, Sept. 19, 11 A. M.
Thurs., Sept. 20, 7½ A. M.	Thurs., Sept. 20, 11½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 21, 8 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 21, 12 M.
Sat., Sept. 22, 1½ P. M.	Mon., Sept. 24, 10 A. M.
Tues., Sept. 25, 11 A. M	Tues., Sept. 25, 3 P. M.
Wed'y, Sept. 26, 12 M.	Wed'y, Sept. 26, 4 P. M.
Thurs., Sept. 27, 12½ P. M.	Thurs., Sept. 27, 4½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 28, 6½ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 28, 2 P. M.
Sat., Sept. 29, 3½ P M	Mon., Oct. 1, 7½ A. M.
Mon., Oct. 1, 3½ P. M.	Tues., Oct. 2, 8 A. M.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS.—CHANGE OF TIME.—THE PEOPLE'S LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.—Fare 50 cents; meals on board. The new steamer JOHN BROOKS, Capt. JOHN BROOKS, Jr., on and after TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 1860, will leave New-York from Peck-slip, East River, for Bridgeport, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M., arriving in Bridgeport in time to take the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroad trains. Returning, will leave Bridgeport from Railroad Wharf, for New-York, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10½ A. M., on arrival of the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroad trains. Freight taken at the lowest rates. T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents, No. 113 South-st., New-York.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE—FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt WILLIAM A. VAIL, will leave Oliver-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with all the Express trains.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. Seventy-five cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 50; deck, $1. For further information inquire of Saxton & Seabury, No. 112 South-st.
D. A. MILLS, Agent.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier, at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.) and 30th-st.

CHANGE OF TIME.—STEAMER BROADWAY leaves New-York from Pier foot of Jay st., touching at Christopher, every AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREENPORT.—The MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, having unsurpassed passenger accommodations, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock.

SPORTING.

THE "ROD AND GUN."

A general assortment of Bass Rods and Reels, Snells, Leaders, Lines, Sinkers and Floats of the very best of Conroy's make, and all kinds of Fishing Tackle, at moderate prices. Also, a handsome assortment of Dixon & Son's Powder-flasks, Shot-pouches, Dram-flasks, Game-bags, Percussion Caps, Wads, Powder, Shot, &c., for sale by
J. & J. C. CONROY,
No. 65 Fulton-st., New-York.

FASHION COURSE—FALL RACES—SECOND DAY, FRIDAY, Sept. 28—TWO MATCHES AND A SWEEPSTAKES—*Throgsneck* and *Muddy Coon*, three-mile heats, for $2,000; and *Aurora* and *Fleeting Moments*, mile heats, for $600, and *Bella America*, *Avalanche* and *Young Revenue*, mile heats, for $3,000. The first race will be started at 2½ P. M., allowing ample time for the arrival of the cars that bring the passengers that leave Fulton Market-slip at 1 P. M., and the last train from Hunter's Point. The 2d and 3d-av. cars to 34th-st. Ferry connect with all the Flushing Railroad trains to the Course. Club Stand reserved for ladies. Admission to all parts $1. D. C. GRINNELL, Proprietor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF USE.—A FINE black mare with long tail, of Vermont Black Hawk stock, and fast; chance for great improvement; 6 years old last Spring, and a very stylish driver; a beautiful saddle or carriage horse for the park or road driving; the owner is going away, and it must be sold this week; she is very gentle, and a lady can drive her; has been kept in the country the last year. Can be seen at No. 450 Broome-st. Cost $450 eighteen months ago.
C. H. WATKINS, Jr.

HORSE FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT DARK brown horse, 4 years old, 14 hands high, sound and kind, with long tail and mane; a splendid saddle horse for a lady. Inquire at No. 5 Worth-st., near Hudson.

WANTED TO RENT—A STABLE IN THE neighborhood of Madison-avenue, one with two stalls and room for three carriages; no cellar stable. Address Box No. 3,707 Post-office.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND PONIES FOR SALE—Belonging to I. M. SINGER, Esq., who is about to travel in Europe. Call at the carriage-house, No. 68 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of ORR & SHEPHERD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by JAMES B. SHEPHERD, who will continue the Trimming and Fancy Goods business in all its varieties, at the store No. 1,109 Broadway, to which he solicits a continuance of custom.
JAMES H. ORR,
JAMES B. SHEPHERD.
Dated New-York, Sept. 24, 1860.

MR. AUGUSTINE SMITH IS ASSOCIATED as a partner in our firm from this date.
Sept. 22, 1860. CAMPBELL, HALL & CO.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Election of Missionary and Standing Committees and Trustees of the Fund for Aged and Infirm Clergy—Reports of Committees—New Canons—Address of the Lord Bishop of Victoria—Attempted Introduction of the Slavery Question—The Convention Tables the Movement.

SECOND DAY.

The Convention met at 9 A. M. Rev. Dr. Cressey, of Staten Island, read morning prayer, assisted by Rev. Mr. Stowell. Rev. Mr. Young, of St. John's, pronounced the Benediction. At 9½ o'clock, in the absence of the Provisional Bishop, Rev. Dr. Price was called to the Chair. The journal of the previous day's proceedings was read and approved. The credentials of newly-arrived delegates were presented, and the roll of members who had not yet answered to their names was called. A number of new delegates appeared, after which the Right Rev. Provisional Bishop took the Chair.

An application from the Church of the Regeneration, Pine's Plains, Dutchess County, for union with the Convention, was referred to the Committee on the Incorporation of Churches.

A motion of Dr. Anthon, that the lay delegation from St. Mark's Church should be admitted, notwithstanding that their credentials were not signed by the clerk, was passed, Dr. Anthon, the Rector, signing as Clerk *pro tem.*

On motion, the Convention proceeded to elect a Standing Committee and Missionary Committee of the Diocese.

An invitation from the Manager of the American Institute Fair, to attend the exhibition at Palace Garden, was read and accepted. The following was the Missionary Committee elected, only one ticket being run:

Missionary Committee.—*Clergy*—Rev. Wm. Creighton, D. D., Rev. Samuel R. Johnson, D. D., Rev. William F. Morgan, D. D., Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, Rev. William Payne, D. D.

Laity—C. N. S. Rowland, Esq., Cyrus Curtiss, Esq., Stephen Cambreleng, Esq., George C. Collins, Esq., William P. Lee.

There were two tickets run for Standing Committee. The following received the most votes, and was successful:

The Standing Committee.—*Clergy*—Rev. William Berrian, D. D., Rev. John McVickar, D. D., Rev. Samuel R. Johnson, D. D.

Laity—Hon. Murray Hoffman, Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck, Stephen P. Nash, Esq., Floyd Smith, Esq.

The other ticket substituted the name of Rev. Samuel Seabury for Mr. Haight, and Gouverneur M. Ogden for Mr. Nash. There was no election by the clergy on this ballot for the place on the committee proposed to be filled by Drs. Haight and Seabury, and another ballot was ordered, resulting again in no election. The rules were then suspended, and Dr. Eigenbrodt elected unanimously *viva voce.*

In conformity to the report of the Committee on Incorporation of Churches, the following churches were admitted to union with the Convention: Free Church of St. Matthews, Ninth Ward, Brooklyn; St. Paul's Church, Salem, Washington County; Christ Church, Ramapo, Rockland County; St. John's Church, Greenfield, L. I. In the case of the Church of the Redeemer, Northampton, the papers not being regular, were sent back, and the application for admission denied.

The report of the Committee on canons on the subject of Rural Deans, Extinct Churches, and general revision of the canons, was then presented by Dr. Higbee. On the subject of Rural Deans the Committee reported that the Rural Deans could be legally reëstablished by the authority of the Convention. The Committee discussed at length the expediency of such reëstablishment, and the office and duty of Rural Deans, the necessity for their aid to the Bishop, concluding that from various reasons there was an imperative call for some office calculated to relieve the Bishop from many duties which are at present oner- Bishop serve the same purpose. They recom- ous. The Committee thought that perhaps the Rural Deans would serve this purpose, and perhaps that the system of district convocations might, under the supervision of a presiding officer approved by the mended that the whole subject be referred to a select committee to consider and report at the next Convention.

Hon. Murray Hoffman moved the adoption of the report.

Rev. Dr. Hawks explained that the sole object of the Committee was to throw all the historical light before the Convention without taking the serious step of proposing a remedy. He was not prepared to recommend a measure, or to vote for any yet.

Rev. Dr. Anthon, of St. Mark's, opposed the establishment of Rural Deans, and moved the indefinite postponement of the whole subject.

Dr. Higbee wished the Convention to understand that the Committee recommended no remedy, but simply asked that the subject be referred to a Special Committee to report.

Rev. Dr. Tyng was at loss to know whether the report was the work of a Committee, or of the individual member who read it. From the observations of the other gentlemen of the Committee it was difficult to say whether they even acquiesced in the report. He opposed the question of postponement, because it would bring up the merits of the question. He rather liked the gentlemen's concession to "Presiding Elders," and perhaps if he should go further, and sanction "moderators," it would, perhaps, gratify his (Dr. Tyng's) amphibious tastes. [Laughter.] But he was not prepared to consider the merits of the question, and favored the reference to the Committee.

Mr. Hoffman said the Committee had agreed entirely in the result of the report, however they might differ as to the means of obtaining that result.

Dr. Higbee explained that the report had been prepared by himself yesterday afternoon and Wednesday night, and after a full knowledge of the minds of the Committee. He had endeavored to embody the views of the other members. He had been highly honored by his friend opposite.

Dr. Tyng—No, not opposite.

Dr. Higbee—Opposite only locally, Sir, for you have been one of my best friends; nominating me once for Bishop of the Diocese, once for Archdeacon, and now I suppose I shall be nominated for all the rural Deaneries required. [Laughter.] I shall endeavor to repay him when the time comes.

The Convention refused to lay the question on the table, and adopted the report of the Committee.

Hon. Murray Hoffman reported the amendments to the canons of the church, and moved that the subject be made the order of the day for Friday at 11 o'clock, which was carried. On the subject of the propriety of erasing from the list of churches in union with the Convention those which had become extinct, the Committee reported that there would be great difficulty in such erasure. The Committee recommended that whenever a church shall for three years fail to make a parochial report, to employ a clergyman, or missionary, or to apply for them, its union with the Convention should cease; means being provided for its renewal. The subject was referred to the Committee on Canons.

Mr. Hoffman also proposed a new canon on the subject of the ascertainment of the boundaries and divisions of existing parishes, establishment of new churches, and formation of new parishes, which was referred to the Committee on canons.

The Committee on Missionaries of the Diocese reported that there were seventy Missionaries and eighty stations in the Diocese. Receipts of the year were $8,598 73, and the outlay $8,150 30. There was a balance to be due on the 1st of October of $1,000. During the past year but 140 parishes out of 300 had contributed to the fund. The Committee recommended a collection in every parish during the year.

Dr. McVickar read the report of the education Committee. The Society for the promotion of Religion and Learning, reported that though the Diocese had contributed but $528 59, the Society had expended for varied kindred objects, the sum of $10,513 76, aiding seventy-eight young men destined for the ministry.

The report of the Trustees of the fund for the relief of aged and infirm clergymen, was next read. The receipts from all sources were $8,944 73, and the expenses $7,350 90. The amount of the fund invested was $36,752. There are fifteen beneficiaries receiving annually the sum of $3,950.

From the Treasurer's report it appeared that the balance on hand was $1,070 11.

The Trustees of the Episcopal Fund reported that the disposable fund was $67,500; they recommended the sale of the Episcopal residence in Franklin-street.

The Convention then listened to a very interesting address from the Lord Bishop of Victoria on the progress of the cause in China and Japan. He stated that there are now in the City of Yeddo one hundred families, who had apostacized from the Catholic religion, who were paid by the Government to hand down traditionally the tenets of that religion, in order that the Japanese might be informed how wicked it was. Who could say what results Providence might design in this matter? His Lordship took occasion to express his esteem for Bishop Boone and the missionaries of the Episcopal Church of the United States, engaged in China, whom he had often met. The efficacy of the work of the Sisters was mentioned with commendation. He concluded by presenting Bishop Potter with a copy of his work on China, written fifteen years since.

Bishop Potter briefly acknowledged the gift, and the Convention unanimously passed a vote of thanks for the Lord Bishop's address.

The rules of order were suspended, and Wm. Betts, C. N. S. Rowland and Cyrus Curtiss were elected, *vice* [illegible], trustees of the aged and infirm clergy fund.

Upon the recommendation of the Committee on the Incorporation of Churches, the Church of the Atonement, New-York City, and Church of the Redeemer, Pines Plains, were admitted to union with the Convention.

The report of St. Stephen's College Trustees was read showing that a charter had been obtained and the college organized. The sum of $30,000 is required for the building, of which [illegible] has been subscribed. Three students have joined the institution, ten being now on the list. Sixty-seven applications have been made, during the last eighteen months, for missions.

The Committee on the Increase of the Salary of the Provisional Bishop reported progress, and was continued for another year. The movement appears to have been met with general favor.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. John Jay, Jr., offered the following resolutions which created no little stir in the Convention:

Whereas, This Convention are advised by numerous and convincing proofs that the traffic in African slaves, which the people of the United States intended should [illegible] the year 1808, hath been reëstablished in the City of New-York, the seat of our Episcopate, [illegible] jurisdiction of this Diocese, in violation of the laws of God and the statutes of the Republic;

And whereas, It further appears that the said traffic hath during the last year increased so rapidly from this port, that the City of New-York hath become, in the language of the London *Times,* "the greatest slave-trading mart in the world;"

And whereas, It would appear that the said trade so flourishes, and the laws of the Republic are thus trampled on, for the want of an enlightened and conscientious public opinion in this community with reference to the great wickedness of the said trade.

And whereas, also, It belongeth to this Council of the Church to endeavor so to act that all error, ignorance, pride and prejudice may be dissipated, and that truth and justice, religion and piety may be established among us. Therefore,

Resolved, 1. That this Convention respectfully ask the Right Reverend Bishop of the Diocese to address a pastoral letter to the people of this Diocese, in reference to the African Slave-trade as now prosecuted from the port of New-York, within the limits and jurisdiction of this Diocese, in violation of the statutes of the Republic, of the teachings of the Church, of the rights of man, and of the laws of God; to the end that such letter may be read in all the churches, and that the people may be warned in the language of the Christian Council of London in 1102, "Let no man presume from henceforth to carry on that wicked traffic by which men have hitherto been sold like brute animals."

Resolved, 2. That the Reverend Clergy of this Diocese be respectfully recommended from time to time to preach in their respective parishes against the wickedness of the Slave-trade, as now prosecuted from within this Diocese.

Resolved, 3. That the laity of the Diocese be urgently recommended to exert their influence, in all legitimate ways, to stay the further prosecution of the traffic from within the limits of the Diocese.

Mr. Brewer, of Yonkers, seconded the motion.

Mr. Jay was proceeding to speak to his resolution, amid great confusion, when Dr. Leonard rose to a question of consideration. He raised the point whether the Convention would consider the subject.

Mr. Jay said he knew no question of consideration—it was a new thing. He insisted that he had a right to proceed with his speech.

The Chair (Dr. Creighton) was understood to accord Mr. Jay the floor amid great confusion, a number of delegates claiming to be heard on points of order.

Dr. Vinton obtained a hearing, and stated that as soon as the motion was seconded he had heard a motion to lay it on the table. That motion would have to be decided without debate. The proper way would have been to preface his resolutions with his remarks. As he had obtained a seconder the resolutions could go on the minutes, but he hoped he would withdraw them. Would Mr. Jay do so?

Mr. Jay—No, Sir, I will not; and I claim the right, under the decision of the Chair, to proceed with my reasons.

A Delegate—It is not competent for this Convention to consider those resolutions, or to ask the Bishop of the Diocese to issue a pastoral letter to the Churches.

The House insisted that the question should be taken on the motion to lay on the table, Mr. Jay insisted that under the ruling of the Chair he ought to be heard and that nobody could have taken the floor from him to make such a motion.

The House, however, insisted on the question of order, and refused to take the vote by orders. The question was put, and the resolutions were tabled unanimously—Mr. Jay, in his excitement, forgetting to vote against it. This ended the matter for the present, but it was resumed in the evening.

The Convention adjourned until 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Treasurer of the Diocesan Fund was directed to pay the expenses of the court for trying Rev. J. Ransom, not to exceed $150.

The Trustees of the Parochial Fund reported that the act of incorporation had passed the Legislature at its last session and had been signed by the Governor. It would devolve upon the Convention to elect two Trustees in place of those whose terms were about to expire. No funds had yet passed into the hands of the Trustees, but now that the institution was organized, the creditable object of the Fund—the aid to needy clergymen and parishes—could be effected.

The ballot was dispensed with, and Hon. John A. Dix and John Jay were elected Trustees. A resolution was adopted requesting the Clergy of the Diocese to bring the subject to the attention of their congregations.

Hon. Murray Hoffman presented a draft of an Act proposed as an amendment to the Act for the Incorporation of Churches. The amendments consisted of reducing the number of vestrymen necessary to legally organize a Church, and to define with precision the qualifications of voters. In order to test the question on the latter point he moved the adoption of a clause in the proposed Act defining the following as the qualifications of voters for the purpose of organizing:

1. Those who have been baptized in the Protestant Episcopal Church, or who have been received therein by the rite of confirmation, or by receiving the communion.
2. Those who have purchased, hired and paid for a pew or seat in a church, and shall have contributed in money, within twelve months, to the support of such church, or of the rector thereof.

A delegate inquired whether that would not admit to the organization members of distant or foreign churches.

Mr. Hoffman replied that it would—that was the intention; but the same rule was not intended to apply to elections subsequent to the organization.

In answer to another delegate, Mr. Hoffman said that both the proposed and the present law were open to the objection that, for the purpose of organizing a church, a person who had been baptized in the faith, but who had become attached to any other denomination, would be eligible.

In answer to a suggestion by Dr. Leonard, Mr. Hoffman stated that he did not think it expedient to recommend that more than eight vestrymen could be elected where the church thought proper.

The Convention adopted *nem. con.* both the clauses relating to the qualifications of voters, and a previous clause authorizing an organization of a church with four vestrymen.

Dr. Leonard and Rev. Orlando Meads both suggested that the churches should have power subsequently to increase the number of vestrymen, should they so desire, and an amendment to that effect was adopted.

Mr. Hoffman next read a clause providing that the qualifications of electors subsequent to organization shall be the same as before, with the addition that they shall have been members of the Church for at least twelve months.

Dr. Leonard suggested a clause providing that more as well as less than eight Vestrymen could be elected.

Dr. Vinton was afraid that the introduction of the last clause would jeopard the adoption of the law, as it might meet the opposition of the Western Diocese.

The last clauses read by Mr. Hoffman were adopted.

The next clause read by Mr. Hoffman enabled a majority of the Board of Vestrymen and Wardens in the absence of the Rector, with the consent of the Vestry, for more than two months, to transact all the business of the parish that is necessary for the due conduct of its affairs, with the restriction that they cannot sell the property, or do any act which will impair the rights of the Rector in connection with such Vestry.

In this shape the clauses were adopted.

The next clause provided that in case of the contumacious absence of a Rector for three months, after due notice, a majority of the vestrymen and one Warden should be competent to transact all business.

This clause, after a brief discussion, was adopted, as also a succeeding one, providing that after the Board has been organized, although any member shall absent himself before adjournment, a majority shall still be able to transact business.

At this point objections to hasty action were made by several delegates.

Mr. Hoffman then moved that the amendments proposed and adopted be referred to the Committee, to be submitted to the Diocese of Western New-York, the result of their deliberation to be reported and acted upon by the Convention before presentation to the Legislature, which was carried, and the amendments were ordered printed for circulation.

THE SLAVE-TRADE AGAIN.

Mr. John Jay, Jr., then obtained the floor, and, profiting by the result of his morning's attempt, proceeded to preface with a series of remarks the following resolutions, which were seconded by Dr. McCune Smith:

Whereas, The Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States have, through their Board of Foreign Missions, established various missions on the Coast of Africa, and this Convention feels a strong interest in the success of the said mission as a means for the conversion of Africa to the principles and practices of Christianity; and,

Whereas, It has been made to appear to this Convention that a class of persons residing in the diocese of New-York are engaged in sending vessels to the western Coast of Africa, with the view of kidnapping and seducing to Slavery large numbers of the said people; and it is publicly pretended and asserted that the doctrine of Christianity justifies and approves of the enslaving men, women and children, and reducing them to the condition of chattles; and there is good reason to believe that the said trade will interfere materially with the said mission, and that a belief on the part of the Africans that those who engage in the African slave-trade are Christians, may indispose the Africans so believing to embrace Christianity, and lead them to reject with scorn and indignation the teachings of our missionaries; therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention, in order to prevent all misapprehension in regard to the position of the Church in this Diocese on the subject of the Slave-trade, do hereby declare and announce that the Convention do utterly reject the doctrine that men may be lawfully kidnapped and held in slavery by any other person, and do utterly condemn the said practice as a great sin against God and man. And do adopt, in regard thereto, the words of St. Cyprian, in writing to the Bishop of Numidia:

> "Both religion and humanity make it a duty for us to work for the deliverance of the captive. * * It is Jesus Christ, himself, of whom we ought to consider in our captive brothers. It is Him whom we should deliver from captivity—Him who hath delivered us from death."

After various attempts on the part of Mr. DePeyster, Mr. Ruggles and other delegates, to prevent the speech by points of order, the Chair (Bishop Potter) deciding that the speaker was in order, Mr. Jay proceeded with his speech, quoting from the correspondence of the New-York Times and other sources, to show the horrors of the Slave-trade, and from the history of the Church that the consideration of the subject would not be without precedent. He was frequently interrupted by points of order, and the shuffling of feet of delegates leaving the room. The interruptions at one time were so great that the Bishop was obliged to call the house to order.

As soon as Mr. Jay had finished speaking, a motion was made to table the subject. A vote by orders was obtained and the motion was carried by an overwhelming majority, only seven clerical delegates and six lay delegations voting in the negative. The Convention then adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

—T. Addison Richards has retired from the post of Director of the School of Design for Women of the Cooper Institute, and has reopened his Studio and private Art School, in pleasant apartments over Geo. Ward Nichols' "Crayon Art Gallery," at No. 756 Broadway, corner of Eighth-street.

CITY MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The Fifth Regiment N. Y. S. M. at Bedloe's Island.

The Fifth Regiment New-York State Militia, under the command of Col. Schwarzwaelder, left the City yesterday afternoon for Bedloe's Island, where they are nominally to "encamp" for a week, but in reality to occupy the United States Barracks, perform garrison duty, and practice gunnery under the instruction of Major Anderson, of the First Artillery, U. S. A. The Regiment formed in line on Bond-street at 1½ o'clock, and, preceded by the drum corps, nineteen in number, marched down Broadway to the Battery, where two tow-boats were in waiting to convey them to Bedloe's Island. Each company was very fully represented, and the Regiment mustered altogether about 375 men, as follows:

Col. Charles Schwarzwaelder, Commander.

Field Officers.—Lieut. Col. Dodge, Maj. Burger, Adjutant Maidhof, Chaplain C. Eddy. Staff, 5; Non-Commissioned Staff, 5; Drummers, 19; Engineers, 9; Detailed, 10.

Company A, Capt. Gerdes, 3 Lieutenants, 2 Sergeants, 58 privates.

Company B, Capt. Heidmann, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Sergeants, 30 privates.

Company C, Capt. Betzeman, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Sergeants, 26 privates.

Company D, Capt. Maender, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Sergeants, 40 privates.

Company E, Capt. Mickel, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Sergeants, 30 privates.

Company F, Capt. Hoppenheimer, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Sergeants, 36 privates.

Company G, Capt. Hingslage, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Sergeants, 26 privates.

Company H, Capt. Barlach, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Sergeants, 32 privates.

The Regiment was landed on Bedloe's Island about 3¼ o'clock, and immediately drew up in line in front of the garrison, where, after going through with a few evolutions, one company was detailed for guard duty while the rest were dismissed for the day, and forthwith commenced an inspection of their new quarters. These were found to be exceedingly comfortable and convenient, and it was the unanimous voice of the Regiment that Uncle Sam's barracks, in a cold day like yesterday, were far preferable to the "tented field." The privates occupy four large rooms in the East and West Barracks; the North barrack is occupied by the officers of the line; and the hospital building, at the north point of the island, furnishes ample quarter for the field and staff officers.

The baggage of the regiment was taken to the island on Wednesday, and early yesterday morning Acting-Quartermaster Fearing, with several assistants, went down and got everything in readiness for the arrival of the Regiment.

The exercise with the guns will commence to-day and continue every day during the encampment, at the expiration of which time it is expected that the regiment will become tolerably well posted in artillery drill. Four 32-pounders have been mounted on the fort by the United States Government for the accommodation of the regiment, and officers of the United States army are to furnish instructions in the drill. Blank cartridges only will be used, and these not until several days' practice shall have familiarized the soldiers with the handling of the guns.

A grand parade of the regiment in full uniform, for inspection and review, will take place on Wednesday next, on which occasion Gen. Sanford will be present, and the public generally will be permitted to visit the island.

Boats will leave the barge-office, at the foot of Whitehall-street, for Bedloe's Island, at 9½ A. M., and 4 P. M., until further notice.

The New Drill-rooms of the National Guard.

The new armory and drill-rooms of this famed regiment, over the Tompkins Market, will be formally opened about the 15th of October. The officers' rooms, which have been fitted up at an expense of nearly $2,000, borne entirely by the officers of the Regiment, will be ready for occupancy on Monday. The company drill-rooms, which are also fitted up at private expense, by the members of the various companies at an average expense of $1,500, will be opened for public inspection at the same time as the regimental drill-room. The whole expense incurred by the members of the Regiment in fitting up and decorating the drill-room and company armories will reach over $15,000.

FRACAS AT THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

Farnham, the Ex-Fillibuster, Attempts to Shoot One of the Guests and Escapes.

Capt. Egbert L. Farnham seems to be afflicted with a chronic weakness of having his name before the public. Not content with the fame he achieved by his brilliant exploits in Nicaragua, and the glory that has been still later shed upon his name through his connection with the yacht *Wanderer* at Savannah, he has sought since his arrival in this City to add to his notoriety by causing himself to be extensively advertised in the police reports. A few days since he entered an overcrowded Broadway stage and shamefully beat one of the passengers who refused to vacate his seat at his command, and for the offence he was duly punished. Wednesday evening he again made himself conspicuous in the bar-room of the St. Nicholas Hotel, by blustering around generally. He commenced to argue with Mr. Samuel Brennan, a guest from California, and the discussion finally became so exciting in its character that Farnham drew a pistol and threatened to shoot his opponent. At this Brennan also produced a weapon, and it would be difficult to state what the consequences might have been had not the disturbance which was raised attracted the attention of officer Mingay, of the Sixteenth Ward, who succeeded in preventing extreme measures on the part of the disputants. Before, however, the officer could accomplish this, he experienced a great deal of difficulty. Many of the witnesses of the occurrence wanted to "see the fun out," as they termed it, and among others who threw obstacles in the way of the policeman, was Mr. Thos. Reed, also a boarder at the house, whose boisterous conduct resulted in his arrest. Meanwhile Farnham, in the confusion, effected his escape. This morning Brennan and Reed were taken before Justice Connolly, at Jefferson Market Court, and required to furnish bail to keep the peace for the period of six months. Mr. Treadwell, of the St. Nicholas, became their surety. The magistrate issued a warrant for Farnham's arrest.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE CROTON WATER CONTRACT CONFIRMED—A CITY RAILROAD INSPECTOR—VETO MESSAGE OF THE MAYOR—STATEMENT OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The petition of the Board of Managers of the Ladies' Five Points Mission, for a donation of $3,000, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Street Commissioner sent a communication stating that the Infants' Home would be completed about the 15th of October, according to contract, and asking for additional appropriations to complete the original design.

The Mayor sent in a message vetoing the resolution of the Board passed on the 12th inst., requesting the City Inspector to prepare plans and specifications for cleaning the streets and avenues of the City for five years. The Mayor objects to the resolution as unnecessary. The advertisement for the contract elicited proposals from eight different persons, whose bids varied from $230,000 to $300,000 per annum for the performance of the required work—showing that little or no saving could be expected by the modification of the terms of the specifications and by a new contract. The reading of the document was suspended, and it was ordered on file.

The Comptroller sent in the following statement exhibiting the balance in the Treasury, Sept. 13; the receipts and payments since that date, and the balance at the close of business on Thursday, the 20th inst., according to the returns of the Chamberlain and County Treasurer:

Balance Sept. 13	$193,414 56
Receipts	382,534 34
Total	$575,948 90
Payments	109,008 61
Balance, Sept. 20	$466,940 29

On motion of Ald. Cornell the award of contract to A. J. Hackley for laying the Fourth-avenue Croton water pipes for connecting the distributing of the new Reservoir was taken up. Aldermen Cornell and Darragh urged the confirmation of the contract, and Ald. Genet opposed it, notwithstanding the opinion of the Corporation Attorney. A motion to lay on the table was lost. The motion to confirm was then put, and pending the vote several Aldermen explained their reasons for changing their votes, the principle of which was the near approach of frost and the urgent necessity of completing the work at once. The motion was adopted ten to four, and the paper was sent to the Board of Councilmen for approval.

The ordinance reported by Ald. Brady establishing the office of a City Railroad Inspector, at an annual salary of $3,000, was called up and adopted—10 to 3. The President and Aldermen Barry and Russell voting in the negative.

The bill for funeral expenses of the late Lieut. Thomas F. Rogers, amounting to $229 50, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Board adjourned to Monday next.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

CAR OBSTRUCTIONS—WIDENING CATHERINE-STREET —THE BOOLE MUSKETEERS, &C.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen, last evening, a resolution was passed calling upon the Counsel to the Corporation to inform them what means could be taken to compel the Hudson River Railroad Company to keep their cars from being an obstruction on the streets. The Committee appointed some time since to investigate the affairs of the office of the Corporation Attorney were directed to report at the next meeting of the Board. A resolution was referred to the Committee on Streets which proposes the widening of Catherine-street twenty feet on the west side, and to extend the street its full width so as to intersect Canal-street, near the corner of Mulberry.

An invitation was received and accepted to attend the F. I. A. Boole Musketeers, on the 2d inst., at Jones' Wood. The sum of $1,000 was appropriated to recopy and rebind the registers of firemen kept in the City Hall. The Board concured to pave Broome-street, between Broadway and Bowery, with Belgian pavements. Also Thirty-fifth-street, between Madison-avenue and Broadway. General orders were then taken up, and finally the Board adjourned till Monday night.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE INSTITUTIONS.

At the meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, the weekly report was submitted showing the number of persons remaining in the Institutions Sept. 15, to have been 7,903; the number admitted during the week, 2,001, making a total of 9,904. Of these 25 died; 1,570 were discharged; 445 were sent to the Penitentiary, and 14 to the State Prison; so that on the 22d inst. there were 7,850. The regular report from the Committee of the Whole was presented, but it did not contain any items of special interest.

FIRE HYDRANTS.

The Water Police connected with the Croton Aqueduct Department held a meeting yesterday morning, when an order was read from the President of the Croton Board, requiring each man to ascertain the number and location of fire hydrants in his district. The object of this movement is to get an accurate map showing, at a glance, the locations of all the fire hydrants in the City, as only an imperfect directory of their particular localities and numbers now exists. The Chief-Engineer of the Fire Department has complained that the fire hydrants are not properly distributed, being in some cases too near together, and again, in other sections of the City, too far apart. Rightly equalized in this respect, however, they would be far more serviceable than they could be as they now are, in the event of a wide-spread conflagration.

CENTRAL PARK EXTENSION ASSESSMENT LISTS.

The lists of damages and benefits of the extension of Central Park, as completed a short time ago by the Commissioners of Appraisal and Assessments appointed by the Legislature, were placed in the office of the Street Commissioner, yesterday afternoon. They will remain there for the ensuing sixty days, for the inspection and objections of parties interested. The lists are accompanied with maps, and all are gotten up elaborately.

CROTON DEPARTMENT.

MONEY WANTED.

In consequence of the exhaustion of the appropriation for this Department, Dr. Robbins, the Water Purveyor, who has the charge of paving and repairing streets, &c., has found it necessary to divide the gangs, and work them alternately two weeks each.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Attempts at Self-Destruction.—Ann Hamilton, a married woman, residing in Delancey-street, while wandering in mind, on Wednesday night, attempted to drown herself at the foot of Twenty-fifth-street, North River. Her intention was frustrated, however, by Officer Fisher, of the Sixteenth Ward, who took her out of the water. In the morning she was taken before Justice Connolly, to whom she stated that trouble in her domestic relations had induced her to make the attempt upon her life. As her reason had returned, and she appeared to have repented of her conduct, the magistrate permitted her to go home.... Conrad Wander, a German, by occupation a machinist, having no home nor friends, also sought to make away with himself by swallowing a large quantity of laudanum. His condition was discovered, and the poison was taken from him by means of a stomach-pump. The man seemed to be partially deranged, and he was sent to the Almshouse.

Shocking Casualty.—Coroner Schirmer yesterday held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital upon the body of Thos. Hughes, an Irish boy, 15 years of age, who was fatally injured on the 6th inst., at the wood-yard of Mr. Collins in Avenue A. Deceased was employed to feed a circular saw, used for cutting kindling wood, and at the time he received his injury he was reaching across the bench while the implement was revolving. Its teeth caught in his shirt-sleeve, drawing his arm upon the edge of the saw and almost severing it from his body. The unfortunate youth was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and the physician in attendance advised that the limb should be amputated. To this, however, his friends would not consent, and, inflammation supervening, he died on Wednesday from exhaustion. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

The Suicide of Mr. Bierwith.—Coroner Schirmer, yesterday, investigated the circumstances attending the death of William Bierwith, a German, 22 years of age, lately employed as a drug clerk, and residing at No. 122 East Twenty-eighth-street. It was shown that deceased for some days past had been drinking freely, and on Wednesday night he went home at about 7½ o'clock, retired to his room and swallowed a large quantity of morphine. Soon afterwards he called a member of the family and told what he had done, but the efforts to relieve him were unavailing and he died about 9 o'clock. Dr. George Bouton made a *post-mortem* examination of the body and found morphine in sufficient quantity to produce death. A verdict of "Suicide" was rendered.

Indignity to the Father of his Country.—Quite a crowd collected in the rear of the City Hall yesterday afternoon to witness the process of renovating, scouring and brightening a bronze statue of the "Father of his Country," intended for the Governor's Room. The off-hand manner in which the workmen rubbed Washington down with aqua-fortis and doused him with a stream of Croton, excited no little conjecture as to whether they had any reverence for our country's idol, or were really intent on making him present an attractive appearance. The statue is to be the model for the Washington statue for the Central Park.

The American Institute Fair.—The Horticultural exhibition of the American Institute at Palace Garden contains by far the greatest and richest exhibition of fruits and tropical plants and flowers ever made in this country. There are twenty-six hundred varieties of pears, apples and grapes, and the most choice and varied plants of the tropics have been furnished by their owners to give all our people an opportunity of seeing that every plant and flower can be produced in any climate. The exhibition is one of remarkable richness and beauty. It ought to be visited by every one of our citizens.

Pursuit of Worms.—Persons having occasion to pass through the City Hall Park last evening, might have seen three mysterious looking men, bearing flambeaus in their hands, and dodging among the trees. Some supposed they were the remnants of a Wide-Awake procession on a bender, but upon inquiry, it was ascertained that they were three persons in pursuit of worms for fish-bait. Their labors were abundantly rewarded.

Accident on Broadway.—Yesterday morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a man named Mark Johnson, residing at No. 554 Second-avenue, while looking at a passing target company, corner of Broadway and Thirteenth-street, was knocked down and run over by a stage. He was taken to the New-York Medical College and Charity Hospital, No. 90 East Thirteenth-street, near by, where his wounds were dressed, and his wants properly cared for.

The Corpse of a Child Found.—Early yesterday morning the dead body of a child was found by Officer Hyde, of the Sixth Ward, in an alley-way at No. 542 Pearl-street. The remains were very much decomposed, and it is believed that they were placed in the alley-way by a woman who was seen to go in there with a bundle and return without it. The name of the woman has not been ascertained.

Fire in West Twenty-fifth-street—A Child Burned.—About three o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out, from some unascertained cause, in a bedroom on the fifth floor of No. 224 West Twenty-fifth-street. The damage to the building is of little amount, but a child of Mr. James Burns, the occupant, was seriously burned, its clothes having ignited while it lay asleep in the room where the fire originated.

Target Excursion.—The "Haughwout Guard" battalion, numbering 160 muskets, under the command of Col. James H. Barclay, went on a target excursion yesterday morning to Jones' Wood, where they contended for 80 prizes, valued at upwards of $1,500.

Police Reports.

A ROGUE'S RUSE UNSUCCESSFUL.

On Wednesday evening, when the purchasers of tickets were plentiful about the box-office of Niblo's Theatre, a somewhat notorious pickpocket, named James Brown, mingled in the crowd, flourishing a dollar bill, as if intent upon buying a ticket. He allowed himself to be jostled from side to side, and availed himself of the opportunity to explore the pockets of the parties with whom he came in contact. His manœuvres, however, were observed by Detective Eustace, who arrested him at the moment when he was throwing away a porte-monnaie, from which he had not taken all the change. The prisoner, who is about 40 years of age, and is said to be a recent graduate of the Moyamensing Prison, Pennsylvania, was taken yesterday before Justice Kelly, by whom he was committed for trial.

LOST HIS MONEY WHILE SEEKING LAGER-BIER.

Benjamin Beulintz, a German, residing at No. 59 Third-street, while jolly drunk, on Tuesday night, went into the lager-bier saloon No. 247 Broome-street to satisfy his cravings for more liquor. He had not been in the place long before he found out that somebody had stolen his pocket-book, which contained $40, and he charged Edward Winterfield, the proprietor, with being the thief. The earnestness with which the charge was made induced the accused to hand over the wallet, minus its contents, to Beulintz, and when the latter came to his sober senses, he caused the arrest of the saloon keeper. The evidence against the prisoner, though circumstantial, seemed conclusive, and Justice Steers committed him for trial.

AN UNLUCKY GAMBLER SEEKING REDRESS.

Daniel Haley, a gentleman from the country, appeared before Justice Connolly yesterday and asked to have warrants issued for the arrest of John McCormick, the proprietor of an alleged gambling-house at No. 90 Chatham-street, and a man named Thompson, who acted as card-dealer. Haley stated that within a few weeks past he had lost $740 at the place in question, while playing the game of faro, and as he did not think the game had been conducted fairly, he wanted the place broken up, so that other verdant folks would not be victimized. The Magistrate accordingly sent Officer Warkmeister after the accused, who soon appeared in Court, and gave bail in the sum of $500 each to appear for trial if their cases should ever be called for.

A PEDDLER CHARGED WITH STEALING.

Eighteen dozen men's shirts and five dozen ladies' and gentlemen's under-garments, valued in the aggregate at $185, were recently stolen from the store of Mr. James S. Davie, No. 78 Cedar-street. A search for the property resulted in the discovery of a portion of it at the auction-store of Lockwood & Co., No. 45 Murray-street. It subsequently transpired that the goods had been brought to the auctioneers by James Dryfous, a German peddler, residing at No. 413 Hudson-street, who had left them to be sold in the name of S. Neil. Dryfous was therefore arrested by Officer Wark, of the Lower Police Court, on the charge of having stolen the property, and Justice Kelly committed him for trial.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

Andrew Shaney, keeper of a junk-shop at No. 342 West-street, was yesterday held to bail by Justice Kelly, in the sum of $2,000, on a charge of having purchased $150 worth of Russian rope, which had been stolen from Mr. Wm. O. Davey, a broker, at No. 117 Wall-street. Officer Smith, of the Lower Police Court, who arrested the prisoner, found him at his shop, and, after asking him his name, was informed that it was not Shaney. Immediately afterwards he escaped to his residence, No. 341 Houston-street, where in the course of a couple of hours he was retaken. The rope in question had been stolen from a vessel lying at Jersey City, and a portion of it was found in possession of the prisoner.

STEALING COFFEE FROM A VESSEL.

Five bags of coffee, valued at $100, were recently stolen from on board the bark *Henrietta,* lying at the foot of Dover-street, and John Colyer and George Smith, first and second mates of the vessel, were arrested by Officer Cornell, of the Harbor Police, on suspicion of being the thieves. The prisoners afterwards acknowledged their delinquency, and stated that they had sold the coffee to a receiver. Justice Kelly committed them for trial. The property belonged to a mercantile firm doing business at No. 54 Exchange-place.

A PERSISTENT SWINDLER.

Deidrick Geiles, a groceryman, keeping a store at No. 12 Allen-street, made a complaint, yesterday, at the Essex Market Police Court, against Henry Bryant, a canal boatman, for having passed upon him a counterfeit $5 note on the Clinton Bank of Clinton, N. J. Before passing the worthless bill upon the complainant, Bryant had been informed that it was bad by the proprietor of a cigar-store, where he had offered it. Justice Steers, therefore, held him for trial.

New-Jersey.

Republican Meeting.—The Republicans of Jersey City held another large and enthusiastic meeting in Metropolitan Hall last evening. Judge Marsh presided, and speeches were made by Mr. Stanton, of New-York, and Hon. George C. Bates, of Michigan.

Parade of the Second Division of the New-Jersey State Militia.—Yesterday the Second Division of the New-Jersey State Militia turned out for parade and inspection. They were reviewed by Maj.-Gen. Wright, who spoke highly of their appearance and military skill.

Hudson River Items.

Imitating Blondin—A Fatal Fall.—A man named Robert Winchell, residing in Shokan, Ulster County, met with a fatal accident, a few days since, while trying to imitate Blondin. A traveling company had arrived at Shokan, and part of the performance was an out-door tight-rope exhibition by Mme. Carolista. A rope had been stretched from a high pole to the top of a tannery, and the lady had accomplished her part, when Winchell proposed to go over the rope in a new style, and ascending the pole started to cross by seizing the rope with both hands, allowing his body to hang downwards. He actually accomplished this feat to the opposite side, but could not gain a footing, and being completely exhausted, he let go his hold, and fell to the ground, a distance of about thirty feet. His right arm and several ribs were broken, besides other internal injuries. He lingered three or four days and expired. Winchell was a married man, about 30 years of age.

Fatal Accident—Buried Alive.—A man named Joseph Fanigan, residing at Sing Sing, met with a fatal accident on Tuesday. He was at work in the brick-yard of Mr. T. R. Talbot, at Croton Falls, when a bank of earth under which he was working caved in, burying him alive. When dug out life was extinct.

Application for Alimony.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The duty of the public Press is to act the part of a faithful historian in regard to all matters relating to or affecting the rights or reputation of a citizen. I am convinced that you uphold this immutable principle of justice. You or your reporters must have been deceived or imposed upon, or you would not have sanctioned an article which appeared in your journal of the 26th inst., headed "Application for Alimony," in the case of *Keegan vs. Keegan.* It is true that an action thus entitled has been commenced. But it is untrue that a motion for alimony has been heard before Justice Ingraham, as stated in said article. I am a merchant engaged in business in this City, and my reputation is to me both valuable and sacred—were this not so, I would not contradict what I imagine to be the advertisement of an ambitious lawyer.

The facts are simply these: Harriet M. Keegan has commenced an action in the Supreme Court against me, for a limited divorce from bed and board. She made a motion by her Counsel, Chauncey Shaffer, Esq., for alimony therein; the said motion was called on for argument before Justice Ingraham, on the 20th inst., when there and then my Counsel, Mr. Bernard Hughes, made a preliminary objection to said motion, on the ground that it was prematurely brought, inasmuch as I had not answered her complaint, or that my time for answering had not expired, and that therefore the Court could not decide whether she was entitled to any alimony or to how much, until I had filed my defence. This was the only question before the Court. The motion for alimony is to be argued on its merits before the Supreme Court, on the 1st day of October next. I have no strictures to make touching the merits of this case. It is now before the Court, and I am satisfied to abide its decision. By publishing this explanation you will much oblige yours,

DANIEL E. KEEGAN.

September 26, 1860.

[Advertisement.]

The Storm.—During the week we have had the Equinoctial storm, which suggests to us the name of Knox, whose latest style of Hats are certainly marvels of beauty, elegance and fashion. Those who desire to be received in good society should proceed to the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and purchase Knox's latest style.

[Advertisement.]

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.

The curative properties of this Water are established beyond question. Call and see testimonials from physicians and other respectable individuals.
Hiram W. Bostwic, (late of Corning,) Sole Agent,
Metropolitan Hotel Buildings, No. 574 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Edward H. Dixon, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel,* attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

The Great Sea-Lion—The only living specimen ever seen in New-York, with the other Living Wonders, and the splendid drama "Joseph and his Brethren," are drawing crowded houses at Barnum's Museum. See the advertisement and bills.

[Advertisement.]

Small-pox is spreading rapidly through the City and suburbs, and mothers would do well to provide themselves in time with a supply of Holloway's Pills and Ointment—the only remedies that insure a positive cure.

[Advertisement.]

What is my Boy Capable of Doing?—Have his head examined. Fowler & Wells can tell you what trade or business he will be most successful in, at No. 308 Broadway.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Thursday, Sept. 27—6 P. M.

Flour steady, and in fair demand; sales 800 bbls., at $4 87½@$5 25 for extra Illinois and Wisconsin; $5 37½@$5 62½ for extra Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. Wheat—Market opened at an advance of 3c.@4c., but closed dull and drooping; sales 30,500 bush. Chicago Spring at $1 05; 12,000 bush. Milwaukee Club at $1 07½@$1 08; 16,000 bush. Red Winter, at $1 14@$1 15. Corn advanced ½c. in the forenoon, but closed dull; sales 18,000 bush. at 54½c.@55c. Whisky nominal, at 21½c. Canal Freights—57c. on Flour, 16c. on Wheat, 15c. on Corn to New-York. *Imports*—12,000 bbls. Flour, 124,000 bush. Wheat, 40,000 bush. Corn, 15,000 bush. Oats, 12,000 bush. Barley. *Canal Exports*—26,100 bbls. Flour, 163,000 bush. Wheat, 63,000 bush. Corn.

Oswego, Thursday, Sept. 27—6 P. M.

Flour steady with moderate demand for the interior and Eastern trade; sales 600 bbls. at $5 50 for extra State; $7 for favorite double extra City brands. Wheat—Market better, but holders generally are not offering their stocks, and there is but little doing; sales this morning 3,000 bushels Winter red Western at $1 18. Corn, Oats, Barley and Rye quiet. Canal Freights unchanged; Flour 40c., Wheat 11c., and Corn 10@10½c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—92,000 bushels Wheat; 2,500 bushels Oats; 26,800 bushels Barley; 1,500 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—3,500 bbls. Flour; 65,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn; 10,400 bushels Oats; 32,700 bushels Barley.

Chicago, Thursday, Sept. 27—6 P. M.

Flour steady, but 5c.@10c. lower. Wheat steady, and 1c.@2c. higher; sales 118,000 bushels, at 89c.@90c. for No. 1 Spring; 86c.@87c. for No. 2, in store. Corn steady; sales 35,000 bushels, at 38½c.@39c., in store. Oats quiet. *Receipts*—2,800 bbls. Flour, 121,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—500 bbls. Flour, 57,000 bushels Wheat, 115,000 bushels Corn. Freights advanced 1c. Sight Exchange on New-York firm at 1 ⅌ cent. premium.

Albany, Thursday, Sept. 27—6 P. M.

Flour—Sales 1,000 bbls., prices unchanged. Wheat—Sales 2,000 bushels Mediterranean, at $1 25. Barley in fair request; sales 2,400 bushels four-rowed State, at 75c.@77c.; 11,000 bushels Canada East, at 82c.@8[illegible]c.; and 4,300 bushels Canada West, on private terms. Corn—Sales Western mixed, in small lots, at 67c. Oats—Sales 3,000 bushels State, at 36½c. Whisky—Sales 300 bbls., at 23c.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Sept. 27.

Cotton—Sales, to-day, 4,500 bales, at 10⅛c.@10¾c. for middling. Sugar steady, at 9¼c.@9¾c. for fair to fully fair. Molasses, accurate quotations cannot be given. Flour declining; superfine, $6. Corn, 72c.@80c. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, ⅝d. Exchange irregular but unchanged.

Baltimore, Thursday, Sept. 27.

Flour firm and active, with large sales; Ohio and Howard-street at $5 62½. Wheat firm, and advanced 2c.; red, $1 25@$1 33; white, $1 35@$1 50. Corn advancing; mixed, 65c.; yellow, 68c.@70c.; white, 70c.@72c. Provisions dull and nominal; Mess Pork, $19 75; Prime, $15. Lard, 13¼c. Coffee firm at 14¼c.@15½c. Whisky steady.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Sept. 27.

Flour firm at $5 62½@$5 75 for superfine. Wheat firm; sales 10,000 bushels red at $1 24@$1 32; white at $1 43@$1 50. Corn steady at 75c., afloat. Mess Pork, $19 50@$20; Prime, $14 75@$15. Whisky dull at 22c.@23½c. Coffee quiet at 13½c.@15¼c.

Ocean Mails.

The mails for Southampton and Bremen, by the *Bremen,* will close to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 12 M.

The mails for Havana, by the *Bienville,* will close on Monday at 11 A. M.

The mails for the Pacific, by the *Ariel,* will close on Monday at 10 A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
Bremen	Sept. 29	New-York	Bremen
Kangaroo	Sept. 29	New-York	Liverpool
Teutonia	Oct. 1	New-York	Hamburg
Europa	Oct. 3	Boston	Liverpool
Adriatic	Oct. 6	New-York	Havre
Edinburgh	Oct. 6	New-York	Liverpool
FROM EUROPE.			
City of Baltimore	Sept. 12	Southampt'n	New-York
Saxonia	Sept. 18	Southampt'n	New-York
Arago	Sept. 19	Southampt'n	New-York
Glasgow	Sept. 19	Liverpool	New-York
North American	Sept. 20	Liverpool	Quebec
Arabia	Sept. 22	Liverpool	Boston
Vanderbilt	Sept. 26	Southampt'n	New-York
Nova Scotia	Sept. 27	Liverpool	Quebec

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Matanzas, from Matanzas—Dr. Hugh Martin, U. S. Consul at Matanzas, Pedro Campana, Jose Diaz, Mr. Urgelles, John R. Pione, Robert Harper, F. Rodriguez, George Jordyce, Pedro Hurcads, F. Paez.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 52 | Sun sets.... 5 55 | Moon sets.... 3 38
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 6 13 | Gov. Island. 7 02 | Hell Gate... 8 24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Sept. 27.

Cleared.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken.; Montgomery, Fletcher, Savannah, H. B Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Barks Lucy Ring, Thurlow, Cardiff, Brett, Son & Co.; Theresa, (Prus.,) Parlow, Buctouch, A. Wendt & Co.; J. E. Lockhart, (Br.,) Lockhart, Glasgow, J. S. Whitney; Eva, Perry, Glasgow, Edmonton Bros.

Brigs Ily Anderson, King, St. Mark's, Smallwood, Earle & Co.; Lady Chapman, (Br.,) Cooper, Curacoa, Smith, Jones & Co.; S. Peters, Higgins, Nuevitas, C. & E. J. Peters; Julia Ford, Sweet, Point-a-Petre, R. P. Buck & Co.; Zebalon, (Br.,) Johnson, St. Johns, A. Smithers & Co.

Schooners Tamaulipas, Ackley, Lavacca, McCready, Mott & Co.; Pleiades, McClellen, St. John, P. J. Nevins; Undine, Risley, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Lawra, Holden, St. Johns, Brett, Son & Co.; Cosmopolite, Gilly, Cardenas, Morat Bros.; Ellen Baker, Steelman, Newbern, J. Smith & Co.; Knight, Gage, Laguayra, Post & Small.

Sloop Agent, Holt, Bristol, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Matanzas, Lissegang, Matanzas, with mdse and passengers to Mora Bros., Navarro & Co. Experienced northeast winds and heavy head seas.

Steamship Yorktown, Parrish, Richmond, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Petrel, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. to master.

Steamer Dawn, Perry, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Barstow & Pope.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Josiah Bradley, (of Boston,) Dunbar, Savannah, 7 ds., in ballast to master.

Ship Marianne Notlebohm, Lamb, Liverpool, Aug. 16, with mdse. to Howland & Frothingham. Has experienced westerly winds and calms the entire passage; crossed the Banks in lat. 45 20, on the 13th inst. On the 23, 200 miles east of Sandy Hook, took pilot from boat Fanny, No. 17. 15th, lat. 43, lon. 56 10, exchanged signals with a ship, supposed to be the Orient, hence for Liverpool.

Brig Tanner, Hodgkins, Charleston, 7 ds., resin.

Brig Avosetta, Tuzo, St. Martin's, 11 ds, with salt to McCall & Frith. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Sarah Flagg, Allen, Sagua Sept. 14, with sugar and molasses to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Marietta Smith, (of New-Haven,) Maxwell, Salt Kay, T. I., 13 ds., with salt to master. Has experienced heavy weather the entire passage. 22d inst., in a heavy N. N. W. gale, sprung a leak; 16 inches of water in the hold before it could be stopped; lost 500 bushels of salt.

Schr. Will o' the Wisp, (Br., of Lunenburg,) Hunt, Sierra Leone Aug. 24, with hides, palm oil, &c., to McCall & Frith. Aug. 23, off Cape de Verds, signalized schr. St. Helena, strg. E. S. E.

Schr. Hartstein, (4-masted,) Dunham, Savannah, 8 ds., with cotton to Dunham & Dimon.

Schr. Angeline, Hix, Rondout, cement, for Boston.

Schr. Angler, Bessee, Rondout, coal, for Wareham.

Schr. Ellen Louisa, Stamford, New-Haven 10 hours.

Schr. Lebannon, Teal, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. B. D. Metcalf, Burton, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Watchman, ——, New-Haven 2 ds.

Schr. Transit, Davis, Jacksonville, 9 ds., with lumber to J. T. Gilchrist & Co.

Schr. J. Darling, Percival, Rio Janeiro, Aug. 14, with coffee to Napier, Welsford & Ranken. Passed Bermuda on the 16th, since then have had heavy N. W. weather.

BELOW—Bark Brothers; also a bark, (of Boston,) from Bordeaux.

WIND—During the day, from N. W. to W. S. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Columbia, for Charleston; Montgomery for Savannah, and the Roanoke for Norfolk, &c.

By Telegraph.

HAMPTON ROADS, Sept. 26—Arr. ships Golden Eagle, Wm. Berry, and Grace Gordon, all from Callao.

BOSTON, Sept. 27—Off Highland Light, ships Martha, from Calcutta; Nautilus, from Manilla; bark Solacia, from Buenos Ayres, and brig Surinam, from Algoa Bay.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 27—Arr. ship Ella, fm. New-York; bark Grace Hammond, from Havre.

Miscellaneous.

Brig Pizarro Abandoned—Boston, Sept. 27.—Brig Urania, at Holmes' Hole, from St. Mark's, reports: Fell in with, 15th inst., in lat. 27, lon. 73, the brig Pizarro, from Turks Island for New-York, in a sinking condition, and took off her crew.

Correction.—The bark Amelia, (Br.,) Capt. Moore, arr. Wednesday, from Providence, is consigned to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf, not as before reported.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. at Matanzas from the 5th to the 21st September—7th, schr. J. C. Rocker, (Br.,) Egemonds, Inagua; brig Mechanic, Hasty, Havana; 8th, bark Linda, Hewitt, New-York; Benj. Colcord, Colcord, Cardenas; 9th, schr. Mary Adeline, Jones, Charleston; 10th, brig Eveline Rutter, Chase, Baltimore; 11th, bark Canada, Braedon, Portland; brigs, John Hathaway, Thomson, Wilmington; Croton, Ingraham, Bristol; 12th, bark Robt. Pennell, Boston; brig Rosalie, (Br.,) Filmore, Havana; 14th, barks Jubilee, ——, Portland; Meldon, Smith, Boston; 16th, brig Thos. Connor, ——, Portland; 17th, bark Yumuri, Anderson, New-York; schr. J. W. Lindsay, Brown, Cardenas. Cld. from 5th to 21st September—7th, brig Susan Demean Boston; P. P. Ellicott, Portland; schr. Viola, Boston; 11th, bark Alexina, New-Orleans; 12th, brig R. A. Fisher, New-York; 14th, brigs Lucy Darling, do.; J. D. Lincoln, Portland; Croton, Cardenas; schr. Mary Adeline, Charleston; 15th, brig Matilda, Nuevitas; 17th, bark Benj. Colcord, NYork; 19th, brigs Mechanic, Portland; Rosalie, (Br.,) New-York; Eliza Brown, Falmouth. In Port—barks Canada, Bradford, ldg., Portland; Linda Hewitt, Philadelphia; Robt. Pennell, Huxford, wtg.; Jubilee, Fredricks, ldg., Boston; Meldon, Mitchel, dischg.; Yumuri, Anderson, dischg.; Jos. Smith, dischg.; brigs, Col. W. Cogins, Haskings, ldg., New-York; Eveline Rutter, Chase, ldg.; John Hathaway, Thomson, dischg.; Thomas Conneor, dischg.; schr. J. W. Lindsay, Provost, ldg., Philadelphia.

At Sagua, Sept. 14, barks Goodspeed, for New-York, ldg.; J. A. Hazzard, do. do.; Grand Turk, do. do.; Marmonia, do. do.; Reindeer, just arr. from Remedios; brigs Scotland, for New-York next day; John Crystal, for do., ldg.; Almond Rowell, for a port north of Hatteras, ldg.; a lumber laden brig, just arr.; brig W. H. Sawyer, hence 12 ds., just arr.; schr. West Wind, from Philadelphia; Mary J. Hoyt, from Pensacola.

At Salt Kay, T. I., Sept. 14, bark Josiah Nickels, Nickels, ldg. for New-York; brig John Stevens, do. in a few days.

At Sierra Leone, Aug. 24, bark Aaron I. Harvey, of Philadelphia, ashore at Matacong; would be got off without damage.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RE-spectable woman, in a private family, as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands making ice cream, jellies, soup and game, bread and biscuit in the best manner; none need call who require any other work; satisfactory City reference given. Any application made this week will be punctually attended to. Call at No. 227 Sullivan-st., in the rear, second floor.

TO LET—AN UNFURNISHED SUITE OF ROOMS, on second floor, to a small family, or to one, two or three single gentlemen. If to the latter, partial board will be furnished if desired. Apply at No. 312 West 20th-st., near 10th-av. Additional rooms on 3d floor can be had if required.

AS COOK, &c.—A TIDY SCOTCH GIRL, WHO has lived three years in her last place, and has good references, wants a situation; is a good cook and laundress, and excellent nurse and chambermaid. Apply at No. 404 Canal-st.

AS WAITER OR FOOTMAN.—A YOUNG ENGlishman just arrived from London wishes a situation; he understands his business thoroughly and has served in families of high standing. Apply at No. 405 Broadway, Café Français.